The China Weekly

REVIEW

密勒氏評論報

A Weekly Newspaper Established in 1917

Withdrawal of 15th Regiment Marks Passing of Boxer Protocol

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Why So Many Japanese Newspapermen Have Been Killed

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The China Weekly REVIEW

Formerly Millard's Review

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WITHDRAWAL OF FIFTEENTH MARKS END OF BOXER PROTOCOL

BY withdrawing the Fifteenth U. S. Infantry Regiment, stationed in Tientsin almost continuously for 38 years, the United States Government has finally liguidated its participation in the enforcement of the terms of the Boxer Protocol signed by the Powers in 1900.

The action also might be interpreted as a gesture of disapproval of Japanese moves to establish a puppet government in the former Chinese capital.

From the beginning of her military moves in Peiping, dating back practically to the seizure of Manchuria in 1931-32, the Japanese have proclaimed that everything was being done in accordance with the terms of the Boxer Protocol of 1900 which gave the Powers the right to station troops along the railways for the purpose of providing uninterrupted transportation and communication between the Capital where the Embassies were located and the sea at Tientsin and Chinwantao where the fleets were stationed.

The agitation for the withdrawal of the American Regiment began shortly after the establishment of the Chinese Capital at Nanking eleven year ago, but while the United States recognized Nanking and ultimately established its Embassy there, it still maintained a staff in Peiping. Another element was the constant demand of American citizens in North China that the regiment be retained there for protective purposes. In actual practice, however, the regiment was of little value as a protective force for local citizens as its duties were specified in the Protocol to cooperate with the other Powers in keeping the railway open between the Capital and the sea. Last year there was a serious complaint about the alleged inactivity of the members of the Fifteenth in extending protection—due to a misunderstanding on the part of local Americans—of the Regiment's role as a part of the allied force stationed in North China. So far as actual protection is concerned the two companies of Marines which the Navy is sending to Tientsin from the

Legation Guard at Peiping, probably will be able to perform a better job in case of need.

Contrary to a report published in the *Shanghai Evening Post* the Fifteenth had no service in the World War, either in Europe or in Siberia, although members of the Regiment may have participated in the war in other groups. But while the Fifteenth missed the World War it still ranks as a famous American fighting unit despite the fact that it probably has not fired a hostile shot since the rescue of the Legations and suppression of the Boxer uprising. The first mention of the Regiment in American history was in 1813, but that was in Canada when it captured Fort George. It helped free Cuba from Spanish oppression and helped to re-capture the Philippines after freeing those islands from the decaying Spanish Empire. Then the Regiment was transfered to Tientsin, after the Ninth Infantry, which preceded it, had lost a hundred men and its commander Col. Emerson H. Liscum in a fight with the Boxers. In 1905 a shift in American politics sent the Regiment back to Fort Douglas, Utah, where it remained until 1911 and then back to the Philippines and to China the following year. For twenty-six years the regiment hasn't changed camp or participated in a hostile engagement, a remarkable record!

The Japanese have been quick to mis-interpret the motives behind the withdrawal of the Fifteenth Regiment and also the Sixth Marine Regiment at Shanghai. Japanese newspapers have exploited the action as an indication of American "withdrawal" from China. The Tokyo *Asahi*, referring to the contemplated withdrawal of the Sixth Marines, said it indicated that the American Government "conceives the situation in Shanghai as no longer such as to necessitate the presence of its armed forces."

If this were correct the Shanghai Municipal Council should abolish the curfew regulations!

But the Fourth Marines are still here in spite of Senator Nye and the *New Republic*. The Senator has been agitating for the withdrawal of American armed forces since his visit to Shanghai four or five years ago, while the *New Republic* would withdraw not only the armed forces but also the other Americans. Both claim their object is to prevent the United States from becoming involved in the Sino-Japanese war. But if Americans start withdrawing in order to avoid trouble with the Japanese, they had better prepare for the ultimate evacuation of California. The pacifists are Japan's best propagandists in the United States.

Aside from its significance in connection with American commitments under the terms of the Boxer Protocol, the withdrawal of the Fifteenth is of minor consequence in the relations of the United States in the Far East. The action may be of some domestic political significance due to the demand of the pacifists for withdrawal of armed forces, but it can have little bearing on the larger phases of American policy. Perhaps Senator Nye will now support President Roosevelt's Naval program which is the important element in the situation after all!

The unfortunate phase of the situation is the time and method of withdrawal. It should have been done five or six years ago when Peking ceased to be the capital and the Embassy was transferred to Nanking. Now the Japanese are telling the disheartened and discouraged Chinese that it was the Japanese Army which compelled America to withdraw its troops—just as the Japanese are now telling the Chinese that they intend to borrow American money to finance their imperialistic schemes in China.

WHY SO MANY JAPANESE NEWSPAPERMEN HAVE BEEN KILLED

SIX Japanese newspapermen have been killed and four seriously wounded since the beginning of the war. They were:

Masao Yoshijima and Yoshio Amano of the Shanghai office of *Tokyo Yomiuri*. Both were killed by machinegun bullets near Nanking.

Jiro Suzuki and Masahara Fujioka of the official *Domei* service. Both killed in action.

Mineo Watanabe and Hiroshi Hirayama, members of the staff of the Shanghai *United News*. Mr. Watanabe was killed at Wusih while Mr. Hirayama, city editor of the paper was apparently killed by gangsters and his body thrown in the Whangpoo.

Kenjiro Ashizawa, member of staff of Shanghai *United News*, wounded in fighting at Jukong Road, Hongkew.

Shoshun Cho, *Tokyo Asahi*, severely wounded when his motorcar struck a land mine.

Taiichi Makishima, *Domei*, cameraman, wounded while riding in a front-line tank during an attack on a Chinese battery at Purple Mountain, Nanking.

Yoshimitsu Sakoda, correspondent *Miyazaki News*, wounded in Hongkew by trenchmortar shell.

We have no information about the total number of Japanese newspapermen who have participated in the covering of the war but we imagine the number killed was much higher in proportion to total number involved than has been the case with the army. In fact more Japanese newspapermen have been killed in the China war, probably, than there were casualties among journalists of all nationalities in the World War. Three newspaper correspondents, two Americans and one Briton recently were killed in Spain and one Briton, Pembroke Stephens of the London *Daily Telegraph*, was killed here but these were regarded as accidental.

But the high mortality among Japanese newspapermen cannot be regarded as accidental because in all cases, excepting one, the men practically were in front lines. In one account of a skirmish which occurred in the vicinity of Liuho

when a Japanese force landed from a transport, the Japanese newspaperman who wrote the account stated that he was in the first boat and was among the first group that jumped ashore. In the translation of his report, issued in Tokyo, the writer stated that he carried a revolver similar to the soldiers.

Shortly after the beginning of the crisis the Tokyo War Ministry issued an order which practically put the newspapermen in the front lines. They were given special privileges to travel with the troops, wear semi-military uniforms, carry revolvers, and could draw rations and other supplies from the army commissary. This probably was the first time that newspapermen had such priviliges and they made the most of it—with disastrous results.

While according these journalists fullest credit for personal bravery, we cannot see where the newspapers that employed them have gained by having some of their best men killed in the midst of battles which these young martyrs of the profession were no longer in a position to describe. While a man in the front line might be in a position to write a thrilling account, it seems obvious that a journalist with a field glass and a map some distance in the rear might be able to write a fuller account of an entire engagement.

But this wasn't what the Japanese General Staff had in mind when it granted special privileges to journalists. The Tokyo War Office authorities wanted to make the home population war-minded and hit on this method of accomplishing their objective. They probably realized that the instinct of group loyalty which inspires most Japanese, even to the extent of supreme-sacrifice, would inspire the newspapermen to unusual heroics and that this would be transmitted to the public which reads their accounts in the newspapers. Whether this has been the effect cannot be judged from this vantage point; we rather doubt that the killing of a half dozen journalists has made the war any more popular among the Japanese people.

It should be made clear in this connection that while the Tokyo General Staff granted special privileges to Japanese journalists, few foreign journalists were given opportunities to observe activities of the Nipponese forces at first hand. Foreign correspondents were kept at arms length and supplied with information by a "spokesman," in fact three of them, representing the Army, Navy and Diplomatic branches. But there was significance, nevertheless, in the action of the Japanese military authorities in granting permission to Japanese journalists to venture as near the front as they desired, because it constituted such a complete break with precedent. Heretofore, with exceptions, of course, newspapermen have been compelled to remain in the rear and obtain information second-hand from an officer designated to inform the press what the commanders wanted the public to know and no more.

CANTON AND CHÊNGTU DEVELOPMENTS WORRY HANKOW LEADERS

DEVELOPMENTS in Kwangtung and Szechuen have caused considerable anxiety among the Chinese people and in governmental circles at Hankow. Militarily, a serious setback was suffered in the loss of Pengpu, Northern Anhwei. Rumors of dissension at Canton and a threatened crisis in Szechuan tended to further increase the difficulties of the Government. Taking advantage of the situation, the Japanese were rapidly consolidating their position in the occupied areas and pushing plans for the creation of a puppet Central China regime or possibly two or three of them.

Hankow remained as firm as before, despite discouraging developments. Gen. Chiang Kai-shek who predicted, in a speech made four years ago, (recently released by the Central Broadcasting Station at Changsha) the present war, reiterated his conviction that China had no alternative than to continue resistance to Japanese aggression.

***

Japanese military action on the southern end of the Tientsin-Pukow Railway constituted a serious threat to Chinese defences at Hsuchow, strategic junction point of the Tsin-Pu and Lung-Hai Lines. Their capture of Pengpu and two other cities in northern Anhwei has made Hsuchow more vulnerable than before. The long-heralded battle of Hsuchow successfully delayed by Chinese resistance seems now to be drawing near. While it is impossible to make any forecasts, a recent statement by a Government spokesman at Hankow that "Hsuchow can not be held forever" indicates the government's expectation of eventual fall of the city.

***

The situation at Canton remains obscure. The first indication that trouble was expected became known when martial law was suddenly declared by the authorities. According to a *United Press* message, rumors of imminent invasion of the city and a Japanese plot to split Kwangtung off from the National Government were chiefly responsible for the tension. The report stated that scores of Chinese suspected of being Japanese agents had been arrested and executed by the authorities. It was further reported that a Japanese was included in the group executed. As a result of drastic measures, the city is said to have regained normalcy.

An entirely different story was circulated by the Japanese *Domei* service which alleged that rivalry between Gen. Wu Te-chen, Kwangtung Chairman and Gen. Yu Han-mou, the Military Commander caused the trouble. The Japanese claimed there was a plot to depose Gen. Yu from his dominant position in the province, but it fell through. Another *Domei* report claimed the abortive *coup* was traceable to Hengyang, Hunan, where Gens. Li Chi-sen, Pai Chung-hsi and Chen Chi-tang allegedly were conspiring to wrest control from Gen. Yu. All rumors, however, were categorically denied by Hankow.

***

Tension in Szechuan was caused by the selection of a successor to the late Gen. Liu Hsiang as Chairman of the province. It was generally realized that unless the Government handled the situation firmly and tactfully, it might develop into a serious internal crisis which would adversely affect China's resistance to Japan. According to reports from Chungking, the merchants and educators in the Province favored Gen. Chang Chun who was the choice

of Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, but the military leaders insisted on a man of their own choice. Two Szechuan leaders have been prominently mentioned as rivals with Gen. Chang for the post. They are Gen. Wong Fong-tao and Gen. Fan Shao-tseng. In order to avert a crisis, negotiations were being conducted at Chengtu between Szechuan military leaders and representatives of the Central Government, which, political circles in Hankow hoped, would result in an amicable settlement.

⁂

In the midst of innumerable and seemingly insurmountable difficulties confronting the Chinese Government, the Japanese continued pushing their plans for the creation of another puppet regime in Central China to be headquartered at Shanghai. Chief obstacle confronting the Japanese was said to involve the choice of a "proper" puppet leader to head the regime. Various names were mentioned but the only one thus far to receive mention in the papers was Tong Shao-yi, 78-year old former premier. Mr. Tong, in a recent interview printed in the *Shanghai Evening Post*, denied any connection with the Japanese scheme. He branded the rumors concerning himself as "nonsense" and said that he had only a few years left and his only desire now was to return to his native village in Kwangtung.

Another name mentioned was that of Wang Ching-wei, who, according to a report in the *Hwa Mei Wan Pao*, had been approached by the Japanese to form their Central China regime. But it was stated that Mr. Wang also had turned down the Japanese proposal, declaring that he would not under any circumstances agree to become a puppet of the Japanese army.

A third name mentioned was that of Li Shi-hao, formerly prominent Anfu leader, long known for his pro-Japanese tendencies. The last political post Li held was that of Chairman of the Economic Commission of the Hopei-Chahar Political Council in Peiping where it was alleged, he had close connection with the Japanese. A fourth and lesser personality allegedly interested in the Japanese scheme was Li Kuo-chi, popularly known among foreigners as "Marquis Li," grandson of the late viceroy Li Hung-chang. Marquis Li had trouble with the Kuomintang when he was Managing-Director of the China Merchants' Steam Navigation Company. As a result of legal complications he was sent to jail and only obtained his freedom after the withdrawal of the Chinese troops from Shanghai.

⁂

Release of a speech made four years ago by Gen. Chiang Kai-shek predicting present Japanese aggression was regarded as significant and served to indicate Gen. Chiang's determination to continue resistance. Japan's policy, Gen. Chiang declared in the speech, was to defeat Russia and the United States and swallow up China in order to become undisputed lord of the Far East. But Gen. Chiang pointed out that despite China's backwardness in defence, she could resist and ultimately would attain victory by cementing national unification.

With further consolidation of Kuomintang and communist relations and co-operation against the Japanese menace, Gen. Chiang is being assured unwavering support by the Communists. Chou En-lai, communist leader, declared in an interview with the German *Transocean* agency at Hankow that since the commencement of hostilities, the Communist Party had closely collaborated with the Kuomintang, as both were convinced that security against foreign aggression was the essential condition of China's national existence. According to a *United Press* message from Yenan, Shensi, Gen. Chiang is popular there. His portraits are hung side by side with those of Lenin, Chu Teh and Mao Tse-tung and the streets are plastered with such slogans as "Do Your Utmost to Consolidate Kuomintang and Communist Co-operation" and "Support Chiang Kai-shek, Leader of the Anti-Japanese Campaign."

The unexpected arrival of Dr. H. H. Kung in Hongkong and the departure for that city of Sir Frederick Maze, Inspector-General of Customs, and other prominent personages here, aroused deep interest everywhere. Speculation centered on two points, the Customs situation and the possibility that an attempt was being made to obtain British mediation to stop the war. A report by *United Press* (Wednesday) said Dr. Kung had dined with Sir Geoffry Northcote, Governor of Hongkong. There were rumors in Hongkong that the new British Ambassador, Archibald Kerr, was bringing a peace plan "believed acceptable to both parties."

H. C. H.

Japanese Propaganda Pamphlets Reveal Anxieties About World Opinion on Army's Actions

NO one knows precisely how many tons of bombs Japanese planes have dumped on China in the past five months.

At the same time, no one known precisely how many tons of propaganda bearing on the China issue the Japanese have dumped on the rest of the world in an attempt to impress upon the peoples of other nations the altruism of Japan's activities in China.

While high explosives are more expensive than booklets, one imagines that the amount of money expended by the Japanese in trying to set themselves right with the rest of the world, would amount to a considerable percentage of the sums expended on explosives for the Chinese.

Recently the Japanese authorities called back into service a foreign propagandist who had been retired with a pension after some ten years work with the South Manchuria Railway. The fact that this man, an American, was recalled to service indicated that the Japanese realized that all was not going well for them in the public opinion of the world at large.

Recently reports have been in circulation that the propaganda activities of the South Manchuria Railway are to be coordinated with the propaganda activities of the official *Domei News Service*. The South Manchuria Railway has always occupied a peculiar position in the propaganda activities of Japan, largely because it usually had considerable money available for this purpose for which it was never necessary to make a strict accounting. It has often been said that when the Japanese organized the South Manchuria Railway, they adopted American railway practices, including all of the corruption which then prevailed in the operation of American railways. These practices, long since outlawed in the United States, have been continued with the S. M. R., including

the unlimited issuance of free railway passes to newspapermen, the subsidizing of newspapers either with funds or camouflaged in the form of innocent-appearing advertisements, and the supplying of information of a propaganda nature in the form of confidential reports distributed to newspapers, journalists and government officials all over the world. But more on S. M. R. publicty later.

For the past five years Japanese presses have hummed, printing countless magazines, booklets, and pamphlets in foreign languages to explain Japan's culture. Countless so-called culture missions have been sent abroad, and countless appropriations for cultural activities abroad are regularly announced. That almost all these publications programs and missions have a political background is undeniable. But Japan is not alone in the attempt to make her culture better known around the world. If the Japanese had confined their culture drive on the Continent to speeches, pamphlets and visiting missions, they could have saved considerable money and retained world, and Chinese, esteem.

Japanese propaganda, whether in the form of an innocuous looking Nippon Yusen Kaisha "Travel Bulletin" or in the form of neatly printed pamphlets issued "With the Compliments of the Premier's Office," stems from or has the official approval of the Japanese military. This fact in itself should be sufficient to destroy the still popular myth that there is wide gap between Japanese civil servants and the ever obstreperous Army and Navy. At any rate, the psychology of Japan's foreign propaganda bears the mark of similarity. The propaganda machine of Japan is not centralized, but is highly efficient and has an endless output. One of its integral units is the semi-official *Domei News Agency*, now dominated by the military.

Japan used to have two leading news agencies somewhat similar to the *Associated Press* and *United Press* in the United States. Of the two Japanese agencies, *Nippon Dempo* was more liberal and enterprising and was largely independent of official control. One of Koki Hirota's first acts after his appointment as Foreign Minister was to force an amalgamation of *Nippon Dempo* and *Domei*. Hirota did this because the Army general staff desired it, and the results have been as expected, the almost complete military domination of the service. This is observable here in the twice-daily use of *Domei* by the Army and Navy to spread their reports abroad. But of more serious consequences from the standpoint of the Japanese people, is the Army's use of *Domei* to spread its propaganda among the Japanese people at home who have no way of obtaining independent reports on happenings in China—except through the special correspondents of the various papers—who also have been practically placed under military control.

With the start of the present war, Japan's propaganda presses rolled even more rapidly, keeping pace doublessly with the bombs being dropped on China. Alarmed by condemnation the world over, the propaganda campaign was intensified in all directions in hysterical efforts to explain Japan's real intentions—in other words, to attempt to justify that which could not be justified. This hysterical campaign goes on even today and has come to a point where it often is ludicrous.

TENDER-HEARTED AS THE CAMERA CLICKED

This picture, showing three Japanese soldiers in the act of placing a Chinese Nationalist flag over the fallen statue of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, appeared as the frontispiece of a propaganda pamphlet issued by the South Manchuria Railway which was entitled, "Japanese Spirit in Full Bloom." The inscription under the picture stated the Statue had "toppled to the ground during a Chinese counter-attack." But the Japanese previously had circulated pictures, published in Japan showing the statue being pulled from its pedestal just in the rear of the Mayor's office at the Chinese Civic Center at Shanghai.

Admittedly, Japanese propagandists are working under a tremendous handicap. It is now undeniable that the present war has taken on the character of a war of rape, of loot, with economic robbery as its basis pure and simple, and that on the part of China, it is a war of desperate self-defence. These are the facts, and many intelligent Japanese admit it—privately. The war is a war which cannot be justified. In order, however, to "justify" the war, the truth naturally cannot be told, even though it escapes in places from the pens of Japanese writers. Hence, the usual vicious methods of propaganda are resorted to. All Japanese propaganda eventually boils down to a few wornout phrases: (1) Japan is fighting communism in China; (2) Japan has no territorial ambitions in China;

(3) Japan must eradicate anti-Japanese sentiment in China. The very listing of these reasons refutes them sufficiently clear enough for an average school-boy, and we are not concerned here with discussing them further. Let us, instead, look at a few of the propaganda products from Japan's presses.

We come first to a lengthy article written in the January issue of the *Far Eastern Review*, by Dr. K. S. Inui, an ardent Christian and an expert who has resided here for many years. The article is entitled "Psychology of Asia for Asians." Instead of finding something which might relate to the title, the reader finds only that Japan is fighting against communism! Thus he writes: "It was the same magical hand of the communists that pulled the first trigger in the Shanghai area."

We go to another pamphlet entitled "Peaceful Manchukuo." The title is comment enough. Inside we find that . . . "our Manchukuo is the independent nation of peace . . . how happy the Manchukuoans are at their independence . . . ." "Peaceful Manchukuo?" Even a huge Japanese army of occupation fails to prevent the activities of anti-Japanese volunteers in Manchukuo, five years after the birth of the "independent" state.

And now to a pamphlet entitled "How about Giving Japan Fair Play?" Chinese peasants might be interested in the title but we pass to the contents: "The Japanese," states the pamphlet, "have tried to show the truth in a dignified way, with that natural restraint of theirs." This "natural restraint" one may assume, includes the censoring of news reports from China by reputable observers and by refusing to allow any but Japanese journalists to visit the North China and Yangtsze Valley occupied areas. This refusal, in areas where hostilitites have ceased for weeks, if not months, continues to this day. Continuing, the pamphlet resorts to a curious technique in regard to the Japanese bombing of Nanking giving, as justification, a statement on the looting by Chinese troops in 1927 by Sir Austen Chamberlain! "The impression has been created," states the pamphlet, "that the Japanese were a 'heinous gang of bloodthirsty villains.' "

Here's a nicely printed pamphlet entitled "Plea for Peace and Conciliation" by Fuko-an distributed "with the compliments of Prince Fumimaro Konoye." Under the heading "Why We Fight," Mr. Fuko-an has as his sole answer "communism."

And next a series of four pamphlets under the general heading "Plain Speaking on the Sino-Japanese Conflict." Here we find that Japan is fighting because " . . . the RED MENACE still exists and is an ever-present danger to China." Pamphlet No. 2 claims that China violated the 1932 Shanghai Truce Agreement. Pamphlet No. 3 declares (of all things!) that "China has violated the neutrality of Foreign Areas." It neglects to mention that in both 1932 and today Japanese have seized one-half of the International Settlement! Pamphlet No. 4 deprecates the accidental Chinese bombings of the Settlement on August 14, but has nothing to state about Japanese bombings!

An interesting pamphlet entitled "Why? Who? How? was distributed in the United States by a Japanese graduate of the University of Pennsylvania. In it we learn that Japan is fighting "in order to protect her legitimate rights in China;" that China began the fighting; that Japan "is not aggressive, but defensive;" that "Japanese war planes have never wilfully attacked noncombatants;" that the Japanese have never attacked Chinese schools and hospitals; that the Japanese never fired on junks off Hongkong; that pictures of Japanese brutalities are "fakes;" that Japan is not violating the Washington Treaty and Kellogg Pact; that the rights of Third Powers are respected; that "Japan is determined to fight to the finish . . . peace will return only when China brings herself to realize the error of her ways . . . Japan wants . . . the severance of all ties between China and the Communists . . . ."

The Business Men of Kyoto have published a nice pamphlet on the "Sino-Japanese Conflict" in which we find that " . . . the fundamental issue at stake in the Sino-Japanese conflict (is)—a determination of whether or not China's struggling masses will be allowed to become steeped in communism."

Next is a pamphlet by Prince Konoe, Prime Minister, entitled "Preparing Ourselves for the Emergency," an "Address Delivered at the Initial Meeting to the Movement for National Spiritual Mobilization." Prince Konoe says "The advance of the Japanese nation, with her infinite possibilities, has already begun." But in the other pamphlets we were led to believe that Japan was not advancing at all, but fighting a defensive war. The Premier is a bit more outspoken.

The South Manchuria Railway Publicity Department lends its presses to several interesting booklets, including a series on the "China Incident and Japan." In a preface, Yosuke Matsuoka, President of the Railway, has many pertinent remarks to make. We learn, for example, that "In Hokkaido, in northern Nippon, a Chinese committed suicide rather than be compelled to return to his own native home." "Without Nippon there can be no China." "For what, then, is Nippon fighting? She is fighting simply for her conception of her Mission in Asia. There is the whole answer. She is fighting to keep Asia from becoming another Africa and, in particular, at the present moment, to save China from the death grip of the Comintern. Just that."

One last pamphlet, "Why Is Japan Fighting," is worthy of touching upon. In it we are warned "Beware of China's mendacious propaganda" In it we find that "Japan's action in China is not only taken in self-defence but as a crusade against a Bolshevised . . . . China." But, the pamphlet gets more revealing. "China is a vast country, with a population of 400,000,000 and rich in natural resources. If only the country were developed properly, China would present an entirely different picture." And who is to "develop China properly?" The Chinese? Oh, no! . . . . Here is a picture page entitled "Anti-Japanese Sentiments Sweep Over China!" On this page, among many Chinese magazines, is a copy of the *China Weekly Review*. Another picture page entitled "Look the Fact In The Face" depicts scenes from the Tungchow massacre. But the Japanese have systematically prevented foreign correspondents from ascertaining the facts of Japanese massacres, one-hundred times more horrible than Tungchow, and have censored the messages of those who have obtained facts.

We have touched upon only a few of the countless Japanese propaganda periodicals. The sampling given here is typical of what appears in the worst and best of such material. No matter how many tons of paper are given out by the Japanese to foreign readers, the fact remains that not one prominent intellectual, writer, philanthropist, statesman,—not one figure of note throughout the world,—even in Italy and Germany, condones Japanese violence in China. Lacking any such support, we learn from these pamphlets that "On September 30 a certain Mrs. Grables, wife of a retired Lieutenant-Colonel of Scotland, visited the Miyakezaka War Office through drizzling autumn rain, and presented the sum of £60;" or that on the same date, "Mr. Paul Timme, director of the German Steel Corporation of Marunouchi, Tokyo, called on the War and Navy Ministries and presented Y.1000 each for the Japanese cause."

The Japanese accuse the Chinese of "mendacious propaganda," and explain the world reaction against Japan solely because of such propaganda. But they don't explain that China has no need for propaganda, especially the Japanese model, for the facts speak for themselves. The Japanese themselves are China's best propagandists!

But before leaving the subject something might be said about Japan's constant reference to "communism" and its eradication as a primary objective of Japan's invasion of Chinese territory. Recently, as their military successes have mounted, the Japanese Government has announced its intention of compelling China to pay for the war in the form of a gigantic indemnity. Japan's plans in this regard are quite obvious—the seizure of customs, railways, telephones and telegraphs, power plants, bus lines, launch services and steamship communications. Through the control of these services Japan would make China pay and as the same time keep the people in a position of colonial subjection. We know of no better way of creating communists wholesale!

A.

Boycott on Japanese Silk Causes Feminist Clash in U. S. A.

The movement for a boycott of Japanese silk used in the manufacture of women's stockings, which was promoted by college girls and Hollywood actresses in the United States, was responsible for a strong protest by women workers in the hosiery industry.

Buttons extensively worn in the United States in connection with the boycott of Japanese goods.

According to a report from Reading, Pennsylvania, where a number of hosiery mills are located, the American Federation of Hosiery Workers, largely composed of women, has notified the Hollywood actresses that the union will meet boycott with boycott. The women workers in the hosiery industry declared that only a small percentage of the money which is spent in America for silk stockings, goes to Japan for the raw silk; that most of the money goes to American labor engaged in the manufacturing of the stockings.

Numorous substitutes for silk, aside from rayon, have appeared on the market as a substitute for stockings made of Japanese raw silk, one of them being linen thread.

Buttons similar to the accompanying illustration are being worn by many women in various parts of the country.

London Dockers Urged to Boycott Japanese Ships

London stevedores were urged at a meeting Feb. 1 near the Royal Dock gate at Silvertown, in the East End, not to handle Japanese goods and to join the Southampton and Middlesbrough boycott. It is expected that, after this week, dockers will refuse to deal with Japanese cargoes.

Meanwhile, the Haruna Maru, in the Royal Albert docks, was at a standstill, the stevedores having refused Jan. 31 to load her on her arrival from Antwerp.

One of the strikers said that a barge loaded with iron was lying alongside the Haruna Maru, and whether it was intended for armaments or not "we decided it would not reach Japan through our hands."

Officials of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha declared that it was soft strong iron from Birmingham, for anchor chains for their own ships. The Haruna Maru embarked passengers and sailled on February 4, in accordance with her schedule.

Japan Continues Trans-Pacific Service

Declaring that they "fully trusted" the ability of the American authorities "to cope with terrorism," officials of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha announced they would continue the trans-Pacific service without changes.

The officials added they appreciated the steps taken by the American authorities in connection with the attempt to blow up the S.S. *Hye Maru* in Seattle. The ship arrived in Yokohama on Feb. 4.

Sydney Workers Join Move

The Waterside Workers Federation at Sydney informed the Government Feb. 1 of the willingness of its members to load wool, wheat and general cargo for Japan but that, "on conscientious and humanitarian grounds" its members cannot load war material.

It is understood that the Government will not attempt to discipline the Federation, realizing that it sincerely believes that it is advancing the cause of peace.

General Li Tsung-jen's Gift to War Refugees

General Li Tsung-jen, Commander-in-Chief of the 5th War Zone and newly-appointed Chairman of the Anhwei Provincial Government, has made a personal contribution of $3,000 for the relief of war refugees in Hsuchow, *Kuo Min* reported from Hsuchow Feb. 6. He has also purchased 500 bags of flour for distribution among the refugees through the Red Swastika Society.

Ningpo Bombed

A squadron of Japanese airplanes made a raid on Ningpo Feb. 1. Several bombs were dropped in the vicinity of the railway station, destroying several houses and damaging a section of the tracks. More than 10 persons were killed.

Shanghai Japanese Cotton Mills Are Reopened

After six months' suspension of operations during the hostilities here, two Japanese cotton mills were reopened on Tuesday, while other Japanese mills are making preparations to follow suit soon, according to local Japanese newspapers.

The Shanghai Cotton Manufacturing Company took the initiative in resuming business at its plant.

Also reopened was the Naigai Wata Kaisha No. 5 Mill, 14 West Soochow Road. Resumption of work at the Kung Dah Company No. 3 Mill, 138 Jessfield Road and 60 Singapore Road is scheduled to take place soon. The Dong Shing Spinning & Weaving Company also is preparing to start work shortly. The Ewo Cotton Mills, managed by British interests, have resumed operations. Eight Chinese cotton mills also have reopened, the *Shanghai Mainichi* said.

Japanese Labor Unions To Open Office Here

For the first time in the history of Japanese labor movements the Federation of Japanese Labor Unions will open a branch office in Shanghai, the Shanghai *Mainichi* said Saturday. Representatives of the federation will come to Shanghai early in March and the office will be opened sometime during that month, the paper stated.

Removal of Chinese-Owned Goods Across Creek Permitted

Dropping the bars against the removal of Chinese-owned goods in the Hongkew and Yangtzepoo areas, the Japanese naval authorities last Sunday made public regulations under which such movements of merchandise would be permitted. Hitherto only Japanese or foreign-owned goods were allowed to be transported to areas south of Soochow Creek.

While both Japanese and third-party nationals will be required to file applications for the transfer of merchandise to the Japanese Consulate-General, Chinese will have to present theirs to the Shanghai Citizens' Association. This body has offices in the Yokohama Specie Bank, Fourth Floor. These documents will be forwarded to the Special Service Section of the Navy for approval.

Reopening of Closed Areas Strikes Hitch

The scheduled reopening of the extra-Settlement areas west of the Shanghai-Hangchow railway to foreigners Monday morning hit an unexpected hitch when passes continued to be asked of Occidentals seeking to enter Japanese-controlled territory.

The cause for this dealy remained unexplained, the Japanese Army spokesman declaring at the press conference Monday that he would "investigate" the cause for the delay. Chinese, however, were allowed free access.

"The Commander in the fieldhas full authority with regard to such matters," the spokesman pointed out. "We originally intended to reopen the areas to everyone." He offered no probable reason for the hitch. This is repetitious," the spokesman continued, "but in any case a sentry should ask anyone to stop, please do so without arguing. This will prevent ill feeling and other possible complications."

Shanghai-Kobe Ship Service Increased

Expanding its shipping facilities to keep step with the constantly increasing travel between here and Japan, the N.Y.K. line had decided to add more vessels to the Shanghai-Kobe run, the *Shanghai Nippo* said Saturday.

The first ship to be operated under the new schedule was the s.s. *Chikugo Maru*, which sailed from Shanghai for Kobe on Feb. 8.

Japanese Seal Residence of Wu Te-chen

At about noon Feb. 2 a party of six Japanese civilians, accompanied, it is understood, by two foreign members of the S.M.C. police, entered the private residence at 464 Avenue Haig of General Wu Te-chen, former Mayor of Greater Shanghai and at present Chairman of the Kwangtung Provincial Government, and sealed the premises. Every room was entered, inspected, and then sealed, including the main entrance to the house. The servants' quarters were not interefered with.

It is learnt that the house was purchased by General Wu Te-chen in 1929, three years before he became Mayor. Madame Wu was unable to accompany her husband to Canton owing to severe illness, and remained behind. She did not leave for Canton until the autumn, and the house was then left in the care of the servants and watchmen. Owing to her continued ill-health, it is understood that arrangements for her return next week were being made, so that she might have the benefit of attendance by her regular physician in Shanghai.

Japanese announced that they sealed the house in line with their policy of taking action against all Chinese engaged in anti-Japanese activities.

Attempt Made to Reunite Shanghai's Divided Families

Shanghai relief organizations have made a start towards reuniting families who were separated during the terror and haste of evacuation from areas which became war zone shortly after they left.

During January, the Shanghai International Red Cross reports, the organizations established a bureau for tracing lost friends and relatives. This bureau circularizes the particulars of missing persons in all refugee camps in the hope that dispersed families may be reunited as soon as possible.

SHANGHAI'S "RETURN TO PROSPERITY"

BY SAPAJOU

North-China Daily News, Feb. 3.

German Red Cross Sends Aid to China

The German Red Cross Society has decided to send to China this month a shipment of medical supplies sufficient for the treatment of 100,000 wounded soldiers and war refugees, *Kuo Min* reported from Hankow Feb. 4.

Yangtszepoo Social Centre in Full Swing

The Yangtszepoo Socials Centre of the University of Shanghai has been in full swing in the central area, according to the report made by Director Woodrow Ging. Its buildings in the Yangtszepoo were not destroyed. The authorities of the Centre have just succeeded to move out some of the furniture from the old premises. The present headquarters is in the Silk Bank Building, Hankow Road.

In spite of the emergency, there are over 300 pupils enrolled in the day and evening schools. One of the new projects started last term was the vocational training institute. Over 80 persons are enrolled to learn automobile repairing and chauffeuring, radio repairing, house-keeping, and so forth. This project was sponsored by the Shanghai Y's Men's Club, which made a generous donation to support the work.

Powers Ask Japan for Clarification of Naval Building Program

In a sternly-worded Note, the United States Government notified Japan Feb. 5 that unless assurances that she was not building over-size battleships or cruisers were furnished by February 20, the United States "will be compelled to invoke the Escalator Clause of the London Naval Treaty and build whatever size ships are necessary to match those being built by Japan."

Notes couched in language parallel with that employed in the American document have been despatched to the Japanese Government by Great Britain and France.

The Note declares that there have been persistent and cumulative reports which, in the absence of explicit assurances from he Japanese Government that they are ill-founded must be believed to be authentic, that Japan is undertaking, or intends to undertake, construction not in conformity with treaty limits.

The American Government, the document proceeds, has decided to exercise her escalator rights unless the Japanese Government can satisfy the American Government that it will not, by April 1, 1943, lay down, complete, or acquire any vessel which does not conform with treaty limits.

The United States Navy reveals that plans have already been drafted for building battleships of 43,000 tons armed with six 18-inch guns in case it is decided to exceed treaty limits.

The American action follows exchanges of information between Britain, the United States and France, and is calculated to afford Japan a last chance to keep the size of her ships and guns in conformity with those of other Powers, or else to assume responsibility for unrestricted building in the two major naval categories.

Japan Not To Reveal Details of Naval Construction Plans

Following its established policy, the Japanese Navy will not communicate to any Power the substance of Japan's naval construction plans, as formulated in the past or in the future.

This decision was understood to have been reached Feb. 5, according to *Domei*, at a conference of authorities of the Navy Ministry, who met to discuss the terms of the Anglo-American naval notes requesting definite information concerning Japan's naval construction program.

It was further understood that after necessary arrangements have been made between Admiral Mitsumasa Yonai, Navy Minister, and the Foreign Office, the Government will send formal replies to the notes according to the foregoing decision to Great Britain and the United States by Feb. 20. This date was the time limit fixed by the Anglo-American notes.

Japan Watches

Japan's is maintaining a policy of watchful waiting toward naval rearmament abroad, but "there is a limit to a 'wait and see' policy," Admiral Mitsumasa Yonai, Navy Minister, declared in the Lower Chamber Feb. 5. At present, the Navy is paying a careful attention to the rearmement programs of Soviet Russia and the United States, "but the Navy is ready to take effective countermeasures against any aggressive navy," he added.

Admiral Yonai intimated that the naval policies of Great Britain and the United States "appear to be designed to sound the attitude of the Janapese Navy." The Navy, he went on, does not desire to strengthen its marine force, while there is also no occasion for anxiety regarding the stability of small naval craft.

American Ships Participate in Singapore Maneuvers

The British Government and the Municipality of Singapore have each voted Straits $1,000 to be earmarked for the entertainment of American officers and men who are arriving in Singapore on February 13 in the three cruisers Trenton, Milwaukee and Memphis, *Reuter* reported from Singapore Universal satisfaction is expressed here over their attendance and their visit will last three days. They will take part in the official review of British Naval units in connection with the opening of the great £20,000,000 Naval Base with its new graving dock, which is capable of handling and refitting even H.M.S. *Hood*, the world's most powerful battleship.

Singapore hummed with activity the night of Feb. 2 as the first day of its three-day maneuvers ended with an "air raid" on the port, which the umpires ruled was unsuccessful.

Four destroyers first "raided" the eastern defences at midnight, but were forced to withdraw under heavy fire from shore batteries. Defending aircraft on dawn patrol later located a large fleet of "enemy" planes heading for the Royal Air Force aerodromes, apparently intending to destroy the aircraft in the hangars.

JAPANESE SHOOT DOWN AMERICAN BOMBER AT NANKING

This picture, circulated to the local newspapers by a Japanese agency, stated that it was an American Northrop Bomber which was shot down by Japanese planes in a fight over Nanking. Nothing was said in the report about the aviators, but it was assumed they were Chinese. Also, it was not stated whether they were killed, but the position of the plane indicated they were not killed as they had selected the Canal as a "soft" landing place.

Defenders, forewarned by wireless, met the attacking planes with fire from anti-aircraft batteries ashore and afloat, while defending fighter aircraft joined the fray. Some bombs were dropped, but the umpires ruled that the raid was unsuccessful.

Tokyo's Rejection Said Drafted

The Foreign Office and the Ministry of the Navy have drafted Japan's replies, "rejecting the unreasonable demand" of the British, French and American Notes on Japanese naval reconstruction, according to the *Asahi Shimbun* of Feb. 9.

The replies were to be despatched on Thursday, or Friday at the latest, the newspaper says. The phraseology of the three replies is slightly different, it reveals, but the essential points are of the same substance.

The *Asahi Shimbun's* version of the draft reply is summarized as follows:

1. Japan has not participated in the Advance Notification Clause of the London Naval Treaty of 1936, and is, therefore, under no obligation whatsoever to notify the Powers of her naval plans. The invocation of the Escalator Clause of the Treaty, is rather, an "act of arrogance which is a matter of no concern to the Imperial Government."

2. Japan's policy of autonomous armament, based on non-menace and non-aggression, remains unchanged. Japan is ready at any time to enter a discussion on qualitative limitation, provided the quantitative issue is settled first.

Services Held for 1932 War Victims

Memorial services for bluejackets who fell in action during the local hostilities in 1932 were held Jan. 28 on the roof of the Naval Landing Party's barracks, Kiangwan Road.

Chinese Government Forms Committee to Aid War Refugees

After long consideration, the Chinese Government is reported to have decided upon the establishment of a "relief committee" to tackle the urgent question of providing help for China's huge army of war refugees, estimated to number 100,000,000, *Reuter* reported from Hankow Feb. 7.

It was originally proposed to establish a new ministry, to be known as the "Social Economics Ministry," for this purpose, but the idea was subsequently dropped. While no official confirmation is yet obtainable, it is learned that Mr. Hsu Shih-ying, Chinese Ambassador to Japan, who was recently recalled, and General Chiang Tso-pin, former Minister of the Interior and also once Chinese Ambassador in Tokyo, are the most likely candidates for the post of chairman of the new committee.

Germany Donates 100,000 Marks

It is learnt that a German industrialist has contributed 100,000 Marks to the Chinese Government for war relief. Half of the donation, it is specified, will be used for relief of the Chinese students at present in Germany.

Japan Aids Relief Movement for Chinese Victims

Inspired by descriptions of conditions in the Jacquinot refugee zone of Shanghai, and in cities of North China, a movement started by the Federation of the Tokyo Catholic Women's Associations for the relief of Chinese war victims has spread throughout Japan on a nationwide scale, Japanese authorities in Shanghai announced.

The campaign was launched by members of the federation who were moved by accounts of present conditions in China told by Yoshigoro Taguchi, who returned to Tokyo on Dec. 25 after an inspection tour in Shanghai, Nanking and North China. A special conference was held at the Catholic Church in Kojimachi Ward, Tokyo on Jan. 7, at which representatives of Catholic churches in Tokyo discussed definite action that could be taken for the relief of the Chinese.

China's War Funds to Last Another Year, Japan Learns

The Chinese war chest at the end of January amounted to about 600,000,000 Chinese dollars, a Japanese Foreign Office official told the Budget Committee Feb. 7 of the Parliament, in reply to questions concerning the financial resources of the Chinese Government, *Transocean* reports from Tokyo.

This sum, according to the view of Japanese economic experts, would enable the Chinese Central Government to continue to import war material at the present rate for about another war.

The basis of the Chinese war chest, added the official of the Foreign Ministry, had been formed in November, 1936, with silver that had been set free when Chinese changed from silver to paper currency. About $830,000,000 were at that time deposited in London and New York. The collection of metal at the time of the outbreak of the hostilities had brought together about another $380,000,000 so that when the Sino-Japanese conflict began the Chinese Central Government had about $1,200,000,000 at its disposal for financing the war.

Of this sum the deliveries of war material up till now had averaged monthly from August to January $50,000,000, making a total outlay of $300,000,000, while a further $300,000,000 had been used to maintain the debt service.

Hankow Communist Paper Receives "Greetings" from Friends and Enemies

The *Hsin Hua Jih Pao*, official organ of the Chinese Communist Party, prominently published Feb. 7 a photographic copy of a cablegram received from the London *Daily Worker*."

The cablegram, addressed to the "Editorial Staff of the *Hsin Hua ih Pao*, Hankow," says: "Revolutionary anti-Fascist greetings to the voice of new China from the *Daily Worker*, London."

The *Hsin Hua Jih Pao* is a daily heading for a stormy life, for within a week of its publication, its offices have been raided by "Trotskyists."

Regular Air Service Started Between Japan and North China

Regular air service between Japan and North China was started Feb. 2. Thrice weekly plane service between the two countries will be maintained by the Japan Air Transport Company and the Huitung Kungssu. Passenger planes will leave Fukuoka, Japan on Sundays, Wednesdays and Fridays, while those bound for Japan will take off from Peking on the other days of the week.

Soviet Defenses Strong, German Journalist Declares

Although not wanting war with any nation at present, the Soviet Union has no fear of Japan and is well equipped to withstand an attempted invasion, according to Mr. W. A. Just, who has spent 12 years in Moscow as a correspondent for German newspapers.

In an interview with the *China Press* Feb. 2, the German newspaperman declared that the strength of the Soviet military to carry on an offensive war has been impaired to a considerable extent by the numerous "blood purges" that have been carried out by the Communist Party. Many of the military men with the strategic knowledge necessary to the conducting of an offensive war have been executed. Suchmen are hard to replace and the Soviet's offensive strength has suffered, he believes.

But should Japan launch a war, she would find the Soviet's defense as strong as before the mass executions began one and one-half years ago, he said. The strong fortifications along the Soviet border remain unimpaired. For years, and particularly during the past six years, all units of the Far Eastern Soviet forces have been drilled in defensive maneuvers. Every man knows the part he is to play in case of a Japanese invasion, and the nation's defense remains as impregnable as before, Mr. Just said.

Soviet Officers Leave Japan

Four Soviet officers attached to a Japanese Army regiment in Asahikawa, the Hokkaido, under the terms of an agreement on the exchange of officers, left Tokyo for Russia Feb. 5. Simultaneously, four Japanese officers attached to regiment in Soviet Russia left Moscow for home.

The rupture of the exchange arrangement was made at the initiative of the Red Army, which recently informed the War Office that it no longer desired to station its officers in Japan.

"Asahi" Reports Arrests of Chinese in Soviet Far East

Mass arrests of Chinese residents in the Soviet Far East, in an extensive hunt for spies, were reported Feb. 5 by the *Tokyo Asahi*. The arrests began in mid-January, the daily asserted, following the reported forcible migration of 300,000 Korean residents from the Soviet maritime province to Central Asia. Arrested Chinese, the *Asahi* asserted, number 2,500 in Vladivostok, 700 in Khabarovsk, 450 in Blagoveschensk and "many others elsewhere." Many of the detained Chinese have been released, but others still remain in prison.

Evacuation of Foreigners from Central China Asked

Evacuation of third-party nationals from a vast strip of Central China between the Yangtze on the south and a line extending from Tsingtao to Taiyuan in Shansi by way of Yenchow, Taming and Chengte, has been requested by the Japanese authorities, a Japanese Embassy spokesman revealed Feb. 3.

The request was made in identical notes dispatched to various embassies and legations in Peiping by the Japanese Embassy there, he said. "In consonance with the policy of the Japanese Government to prevent the lives and property of third-party nationals from being endangered as a result of the present hostilities," the spokesman declared, "requests have been made that foreign property be marked by insignia clearly discernible from the air and from land."

Foreigners Evacuating Hankow

A steady exodus of foreigners from Hankow and Central China is in progress, partly because of the uncertain outlook and partly because of the recent Japanese warning to third party nationsal to evacuate a zone embracing, among other areas, the Yangtse Valley.

An international party of 27 persons left Hankow by rail for Canton Feb. 7, while another group of the same number departed Feb. 8, also by train. It is expected that further arrangements will be made for those desirous of leaving for the south in the same manner, which is by attaching one first-class caoch to the ordinary day train.

A careful conservative estimate by authoritative sources shows that there are between 1,300 and 1,400 foreign residents now in the Wuhan cities of Hankow, Hanyang and Wuchang, exclusive of the personnel of foreign gunboats in port, according to *Reuter*.

Arrest of More Japanese by Soviets Alleged

Arrest of more Japanese residents of Vladivostok by the Soviet authorities on "ambiguous charges" was alleged by a spokesman of the Tokyo Foreign Office Jan. 21.

WOMEN'S BATTALLION READY FOR WAR OR RELIEF SERVICE

Battallion of war-trained Chinese women from Kwangsi province, who recently arrived in Hankow and offered their services in connection with the war in the North. The illustrations show that the young women are trained for actual military service with the rifle and hand-grenade and also for humanitarian service among the wounded.

Opium Suppression to Continue Despite Hostilities

General Chiang Kai-shek issued an order Feb. 7 that, despite the present hostilities between China and Japan, the Chinese Government program for the complete suppression of opium traffic and consumption within a period of six years, must be continued, with drastic punishment for offenders according to military law, *Reuter* reported from Hankow.

The Generalissimo, however, announced his resignation as Inspector-General of the National Opium Suppression Committee, as well as the abolition of that office. Hereafter, the work of opium suppression will be entrusted to the Ministry of the Interior, and opium suppression in various provinces will be carried out by the departments of Civil Affairs in the various provincial governments.

China Has Confidence in German Military Advisers

"The Chinese Government has complete confidence in its German military advisers, and is highly satisfied with their services," declared a spokesman of the National Government in an interview Feb. 2. "In view of the traditional friendly relations between China and Germany, the Chinese Government feels highly satisfied with the zeal and devotion to duty of its German military advisers."

Joint University in Kweichow

The provisional university, jointly established here in Kweiyang in December last by the Fu Tan and Great China Universities of Shanghai, reports a total enrolment of 326 students. As the provisional university started work only on Dec. 15, no Spring vacation was given this year, in order that the students may make up for lost time. The provisional university is composed of four Colleges, respectively on Arts and Law, Science and Engineering, Education, and Commerce.

Public Health Officials' Training Institute

The institute for the Training of Public Health Officials under the National Health Administration of the Ministry of Interior has been removed to Kweiyang, provincial capital of Kweichow, from Changsha.

Military Training in Shensi

Intensive military training is being given to 150,000 able-bodied youths (civilians) in more than 50 districts (*Hsiens*) in Shensi province, it was announced at the Shensi Army Control District Headquarters in Sian.

Movements in Official Circles

Lieut.-General Yen Li-san, Provincial Commissioner of Civil Affairs for Hupeh, formally assumed his concurrent post as Director of the Hupeh Provincial Peace-Preservation Bureau Feb. 3.

General Chiang Kai-shek, President of the Military Affairs Commission, in a telegram to General Li Tsung-jen, Commander-in-Chief of the 5th War Zone, highly commends General Teng Hsi-hou and Lieut.-General Sun Chen, respectively Commanders of the 45th and 41st (Szechuan) Armies, on the strict discipline observed by their troops. The 45th and 41st Armies have rendered briliant service in Shansi province during the past year's campaign. Only recently they were transferred to the 5th War Zone (Tsin-Pu Railway front).

The 66th meeting of the Standing Committee of the Central Executive Committee (*Chung-Yang Chih-Hsing Wei-Yuan-Hui*) was held Feb. 3 under the chairmanship of Mr. Tsou Lu, member of the Standing Committee.

The following Mandate was issued by the National Government Feb. 3: The petition of Chen Chi-tsai, Director-General of Budgets, Accounts and Statistics of the National Government, recommending the appointment of Ho Chun-ching as Chief Accountant of the Central Police Officials' Institute (*Chung-Yang Chung-Kuan Hsueh-Hsiao*) is hereby sanctioned.

Tu Wei, Special Administrative Commissioner and concurrently Peace Preservation Commander for the 2nd Area of Chekiang, and Yu Sen-wen, Special Administrative Commissioner and concurrently Peace Preservation Commander for the 9th Area of Chekiang, being appointed to other posts, are hereby relieved of their respective duties. Tu Wei is hereby appointed Special Administrative Commissioner for the 9th Area of Chekiang.

To improve the silk industry in Szechuan, the Central Committee for the Improvement of Sericulture has despatched Mr. Tang Hsi-chi, technical expert, to Szechuan for the establishment of a branch station at Langchung (Paoning), northern Szechuan.

Yu Hsueh-chung Protects Tsin-Pu Line on North

Chinese troops under the command of General Yu Hsueh-chung, the newly-appointed Commander-in-Chief of the 3rd Group Army, are stubbornly resisting the Japanese advance northward along the Tientsin-Pukow Railway towards Hsuchowfu, *Reuter* reported Feb. 6.

The two opposing forces, according to Chinese reports received in Hankow, were exchanging artillery fire across the Hwai River north of Pengpu.

General Yu Hsueh-chung's forces include, besides his own Manchurian troops and those formerly under General Han Fu-chu, one division each of Kwangsi and Szechwan troops.

Meanwhile, the Japanese column which occupied Tingyuan is at present advancing towards Haiyuan, a town eight miles south-west of Pengpu, where there are a number of missionaries. mostly American.

General Li Tsung-jen, Commander-in-Chief of the Chinese forces on the Tientsin-Pukow Railway, has reaffirmed his determination to offer the strongest possible resistance to the Japanese advance on Hsuchowfu.

General Yu Hsueh-chung, whose troops are bearing the brunt of the Japanese southern drive on Hsuchowfu, was Governor of Kansu at the time of the Sianfu revolt. At the beginning of the present hostilities, has troops were transferred from Kansu to southern Shantung to defend the Tsingtao area, but following the evacuation of Tsinanfu they were shifted to the southern section of the Tientsin-Pukow Railway.

Japanese Occupy Lungkow for Second Time in 24 Years

For the second time in a quarter of a century, Japanese soldiers Feb. 6 entered Lungkow, the trading center of Laichow Bay. The town was taken by the Oki detachment, which had also assisted in the occupation of Tsingtao and Chefoo, *Domei* states. Lungkow's first acquintance with Japanese troops was in 1914, when they landed for an overland march upon Tsingtao, then held by the Germans.

Campaign Launched Against Lake Tai Pirates

Operations have been launched by the Japanese Army and Navy against the pirates of Lake Tai, a spokesman for the Army announced Sunday morning. Reinforced by irregulars and dispossessed farmers, the notorious pirates have recently resumed their depredations, the officer revealed.

Meanwhile, other Army units have engaged over the week-end in extensive operations against stragglers roaming the area south of Soochow, on the banks of Lake Tai. The bands, whose total strength was estimated by the spokesman at 4,000 men, have been "rounded up."

Japanese Occupy Pengpu, Fengyang, Tingyuan, in Northern Anhwei

Culminating a five-day drive along the entire Anhwei front, Japnaese troops in quick succession occupied the Chinese strongholds at Fengyang, Tingyuan and Pengpu on Feb. 2, according to a *Domei* report from Nanking. Tingyuan was the first to fall before the Japanese onslaught when the Morozumi detachment broke into the town in the face of bitter Chinese resistance. Two hours later, the Tashiro and Kurabayashi units occupied Fengyang, following an all-morning engagement. An attack on the town walls was opened at 10.30 o'clock in the morning, and half an hour later the Rising Sun Flag fluttered from the town gates. At 11.40 o'clock, the Japanese troops entered East Fengyang and an hour later West Fengyang was cleared of Chinese troops.

The attack on Pengpu, the "key" to Hsuchow, the present objective of the Japanese Army, was launched at dawn by the right wing of the Japanese force marching northward from the Yangtsze River. Following an extremely severe battle, Japanese detachments charged into the town, over the battered Chinese defense works. The attack on the city was preceded by a destructive bombing of the troop concentrations and military positions by units of the Army air force.

The general drive in Anhwei, with the Lunghai line as the objective, was opened on January 28, after a brief rest.

Chinese Claim Japanese Drive Temporarily Checked in Northern Anhwei

Fighting between the Chinese and Japanese forces on the Southern Section of the Tientsin-Pukow Railway front continued along the Huai River and to the west of Tingyuan, 30 miles south of Linhwaikwan, in northern Anhwei.

The Huai River front extends for a length of 53 miles from Wuhu, 30 miles north-east of Linhwaikwan westwards to Hwaiyuan, 8 miles south-west of Pengpu.

Several attempts by the Japanese to cross the Huai River northwards under the cover of an artillery barrage were frustrated Feb. 6 by the Chinese defenders on the northern bank, *Kuo Min* reports. During the night, the Japanese made a further attempt to cross from two sides of the Tientsin-Pukow Railway, but were again successfully checked by the units under General Yu Hsueh-chung, Commander of the 51st Army and concurrently Commander-in-Chief of the 3rd Group Army. Hundreds of Japanese soldiers were killed or drowned during the crossing, and at least 12 boats were sunk by Chinese artillery fire.

Chinese guerillas and militia units, operating in various parts of Hopei, have been reinforced by a large body of deserters from the puppet East Hopei Peace Preservation Corps. They joined

JAPANESE IN THE LAND OF "GOOD EARTH"

Soldiers of Imperial Japan on their long trek across the plains of northern Anhwei in connection with the drive on Hsuchow. This picture was taken in the vicinity ot Pengpu, important Anhwei city, which was occupied last week. This section of China was the scene of Pearl Buck's famous novel "Good Earth."

the guerillas upon their transfer recently from Tangshan, the mining center on the Peiping-Liaoning Railway in eastern Hopei, *Kuo Min* reports from Hsuchow. Guerilla warfare is especially active in the vicinity of Tsangchow, in south-eastern Hopei, where several Japanese outposts have been attacked by Guerillas and practically wiped out.

Japanese Launch Drive Southward

Breaking a three-months' deadlock, Japanese troops on Sunday launched a surprise drive southward, seeking to catch the Chinese troops entrenched along the Lunghai line by a pincer-like movement, *Domei* reported from Changteh Feb. 8.

One detachment, operating along the Peking-Hankow line, occupied the walled town of Nanlo, south of Taming, Feb. 7. Despite bitter resistance, the Chinese defenders of the town were forced to flee, leaving behind 1,000 bodies, Japanese military authorities announced here to-day.

Other Japanese units steadily drove Chinese troops northward, towards Hsuchow. More than 7,000 bodies were left on the fields of battle near the Hwai River during eight days, from January 28.

Nipponese Move on Kweiteh

A movement which, if successful, would bring the Japanese forces operating across country from the southern section of the Tientsin-Pukow Railway within striking distance of Kweiteh, on the Lunghai Railway, is being attempted by the Japanese, according to official Chinese dispatches received in Hankow Feb. 8.

The Japanese, it is stated, are trying to advance in a northwesterly direction from Hwaiyuan, with Mengchen, on the Kwo River, as their immediate objective. From Mengchen, which is about forty miles from Hwaiyuan, the Japanese are credited with the intention of continuing on towards Pohsien (Pochow), near the border of Honan, which would place them roughly 36 miles south of Kweiteh.

Despite Japanese attacks, the Chinese are said to be holding their positions along the Kwo River. The capture of Hwaiyuan by the Japanese is officially admitted. The town, it is stated, was occupied by Japanese troops on February 5.

Japanese Navy Threatens to Destroy Amoy

Japanese warships off Amoy have issued an ultimatum to Chinese authorities there threatening to destroy the city from the air unless the city is given up, Chinese reports from Amoy said, according to a *United Press* report Feb. 8.

Chinese officials, according to the reports, said the threatened attack would mean terrific slaughter in Amoy because of the city's lack of defenses against a mass air attack. Chinese reports said the city had no anti-aircraft guns and only a few dugouts. Adequate protection from air raids has been provided only for Government officials, the reports said.

Bocca Tigris Forts Shelled by Japanese

Three Japanese gunboats bombarded the Bocca Tigris Forts at 6.15 o'clock Feb. 4. More than 20 shells were fired, most of them falling in the Pearl River, states *Kuo Min*.

The Forts returned the fire and repulsed the gunboats after a battle of more than half an hour. At 10.05 a.m., two Japanese gunboats made another attack on the Forts. The Forts immediately returned the fire, and again repulsed the Japanese.

It is reported that the Japanese naval force in South China has been reinforced by more than 10 gunboats. The Chinese authorities have closed the boom at the mouth of the Pearl River. A squadron of Japanese airplanes dropped several bombs on the north-western suburbs of Canton. Several districts in the Canton-Hankow, Canton-Kowloon and Canton-Samshui Railway zones were also raided by a fleet of more than 40 Japanese airplanes. Martial law was proclaimed at Canton in view of the subversive activities of Japanese *agents provocateurs*.

The Bocca Tigris Forts, at the mouth of the Pearl River, were again bombarded by three Japanese gunboats at 8.10 a.m. Feb. 5. A fleet of more than 20 Japanese airplanes also joined in the bombardment.

Fire was immediately returned by the Forts. The duel between the Chinese shore batteries and the Japanese naval guns continued until 9.47 a.m., when the Japanese gunboats retired.

In the course of the bombardment, it is reported that the Forts made two direct hits on one Japanese gunboat, and one direct hit on each of the other two gunboats. Two Chinese soldiers in the Forts were wounded.

Canton Chinese Claim Landing Imminent

Authorities in Canton continued their extraordinary precautions, which, they claimed, were taken to ward off the imminent Japanese landing on the coast, *Domei* reported from Hongkong Feb. 5. One effect of the tension in the City of Rams was the complete suspension of hitherto heavy shipments of arms and munitions from Hongkong to Canton.

Kwangtung is at present garrisoned by six divisions and four independent brigades of Kwangtung troops and by two divisions and one independent brigade of Kwangsi forces. Kwangsi troops are stationed in Samshui, Pakhoi, Hoppo, Liuchow, Nanyang and Shiuchow.

Nearly 1000 refugees crossed the border from Namtau Feb. 5 and entered British territory in the Pingshan district as a result of the activity of Japanese airplanes and warships.

It is noteworthy that this is the first large influx from the immediate vicinity of British territory.

Refugees report that four Japanese submarines and four other warships are constantly patrolling the area between Namtau and Bocca Tigris, evidently keeping a very close watch on this section of the coast.

Some circles believe that a landing is likely to be effected near Canton ultimately.

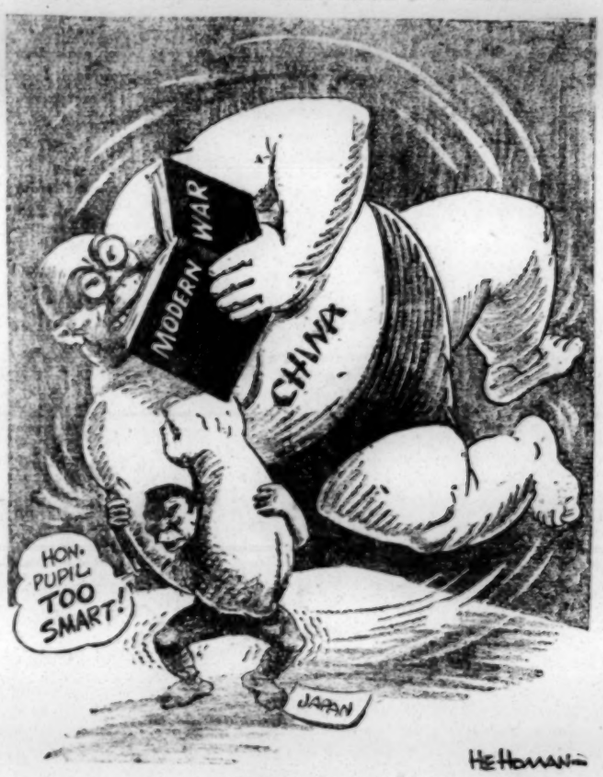
The village of Namtau was bombed by Japanese planes and shelled by Japanese warships, while nine machines reconnoitered extensively for two hours.

Foreigners in the Pingshan district clearly witnessed the Japanese planes passing close to and parallel with the border lines. The raiders however, studiously avoided British territory.

Development of Navigation in Southwest

In order to meet the military requirements for the campaign of resistance, the Ministry of Economics is devising measures for the development of inland navigation in the South-western provinces, *Kuo Min* reported from Hankow. The Ministry is also paying close attention to the problem of water conservancy and improvement of the irrigation system in the North-western provinces.

IS THE PUPIL BEGINNING TO LEARN?



Homan in Daily News, Los Angeles

Ministry of Communications Operates Bus Lines in China's Southwest

To improve communication facilities in the Southwest, the Ministry of Communications has organized the Southwestern Highway Bureau in Changsha with Mr. Hsieh Tze-hsin, former highway engineer of the Bureau of Public Utilities of the City Government of Greater Shanghai, as director. The office will operate four bus lines, namely from Changsha to Kweiyang, from Kweiyang to Chungking, from Kweiyang to Kunming and from Kweiyang to Liuchow. It must be noted that these four lines connect all the Southwestern provinces including Hunan, Szechuen, Kweichow, Kwangsi and Yunnan. In addition to passenger transportation, the Bureau will handle the transfer of goods on these lines.

Japanese Planes Active in South China

Thirty-nine Japanese 'planes in ten groups subjected Canton to a series of raids Feb. 3. They visited Chung-chan, Tai-shan, Hwah-hsien, Yinteh, Tseng-chen and Lotung, dropping large numbers of bombs in the two last-mentioned places. Large quantities of handbills were dropped too.

Three Japanese 'planes flew over Swatow on the morning of the same day and proceeded to Hui-lai and Chao-yang where they dropped a number of bombs. Four Japanese naval planese dropped 11 bombs on Amoy Feb. 2. No damage was done to Chinese military positions. A day later, a now series of raids was staged. Attacking three times, the Japanese 'planes flew over Amoy city, dropping several bombs. A number of houses were destroyed and upwards of 20 civilians were killed and wounded.

Japan Plans Unified North China Transportation System; Economic Organizations Opening in Spring

SINO-Japanese economic cooperation which Japan has sought by force of arms progresses rapidly in North China, extensive plans having been drawn up in Tokyo for the economic development of the occupied regions as soon as, or before, military operations had been completed.

Indications this week were that preparatory work necessary to gain control of North China's economy would last until this Spring, and that Japanese semi-official business organizations which are to be formed to carry out this control will not be ready until approximately April for the work lined up for them.

Contrary to earlier beliefs, the South Manchuria Railway Company probably will not extend its industrial operations to North China, but, on the contrary, will be relieved of its industrial management in "Manchukuo," devoting itself entirely to the management of the railways in the north China areas. Under the leadership of its American-educated President, Yosuke Matsuoka, the S.M.R. would dominate transportation over a wide area.

The American publication, *Business Week*, reports from Tokyo: "Plan now is to free the South Manchuria (Railway) of its new industrial units in Manchukuo, to entrust it with full responsibility for the transport system, and to prepare it to take over the responsibilities of handling the huge Chinese railway system which is already beginning to come under its sway. If incidentally it is used by the Japanese to do some of the spadework in China for developing the huge new industries which Japan expects to organize in North China, this is another reason for freeing it of the responsibilities in Manchukuo outside its transportation problems."

GRAND SLAM!

Homan in the Daily News, Los Angeles

The *Asahi Shimbun* for January 20 also intimates a great expansion for the S.M.R., stating, "Upon realization of the present plan, an unified management of the continental railway connecting Chosen, Manchuria and North China will be brought into existence. The view that the management of railways in Chosen, Manchuria and North China should be unified under a single organization from the urgent standpoint of national policy is now dominant in Government circles. According to the present plan, a company independent from the S.M.R. is to be established in North China. Upon the creation of the new firm the railways of Chosen, Manchuria and North China will come to be managed under three different bodies . . . . In any case, if the S.M.R. is vested with the actual right of controlling the new North China firm, the unified management of the continental railways will be realized."

Domei reported from Mukden on Feb. 2 that negotiations were understood to be progressing for the conclusion of a new agreement to promote railway traffic between Japan, Korea, Manchoukuo and North China. The negotiations follow closely on the completion of arrangements to establish through passenger and freight traffic between North China and Manchukuo, which is to begin on March 1.

Reuter reported from Peiping Jan. 22 that the S.M.R. will take over the Peiping-Suiyuan Railway Administration and manage it on behalf of the "Provisional Government." It was reported that no changes in the staff of the Chinese line were contemplated, but it was general believed that the staff would be reorganized. The agency continues: "Some time ago, it is understood, the Japanese military authorities were sounded by the 'Provisional Government' as to their willingness to hand over all the Government railways in Japanese-occupied territory for management by a special railway bureau to be created by the Government. The Japanese authorities did not reject this request offhand, but said that, pending the completion of the period of military operations, they would administer these railways on behalf of the Chinese."

Economic, Financial Organizations in North China Opening in Spring

Replying to interpellations in the Japanese Diet Jan. 26, Koki Hirota, Foreign Minister, said the Government intended to make semi-official companies conduct the economic development of both north and central China, including transportation, communication, electric power and mining projects; he was not in a position, Mr. Hirota added, to make a definite announcement regarding the proposed semi-official companies.

Domei reported from Tokyo Feb. 3 that the semi-official concerns will be brought into existence in April or May, following the passage of necessary legislation by the Diet. A bill providing for the establishment of the special companies to carry out projects in China, now being drafted by the authorities of the Ministries of Foreign Affairs and War, and the National Planning Board, is expected to be submitted to the Diet soon, Domei was informed.

Regarding the currency question in North China, Okinora Kaya, Finance Minister, told the Diet Jan. 26 that the Government planned to assist in the proposed organization of the Federated Reserve Bank of China, which was being formed by leading Chinese banks in North China and the Provisional Government. Mr. Kaya stated that the new currency of North China will be on a par with the yen.

Domei reported from Peiping that "all Chinese banks, including the branches of the Bank of China and the Bank of Communications, two of the four banks directly managed by the national government, have really supported the Provisional Government of the Chinese Republic in connection with the latter's plans for establishing the Federated Reserve Bank of China.

"Under the present arrangements, the Federated Reserve Bank of China will be established with a capitalization jointly subscribed by the Provisional Government and the Chinese banking syndicate. The capitalization will amount to 50-million yuan and the government and the civilian body will invest equally in the new enterprise. The reserve bank will form the only issue bank and will issue new legal tender.

"The notes issued by the member banks in the past will be exchanged for the new legal tender within a fixed period. Climaxing the cooperative arrangements between the new government and the civilian organs, the new Reserve Bank of China will formally be inaugurated at the latest toward the end of April. Meanwhile members of the organizing committee for the projected reserve bank include: Pien Pai-mei, manager of Peking branch of the Bank of China, Dsu Po-yuan, manager of the Tientsin branch of the Bank of Communications, Wang Meng-chung, manager of the China and South Seas Bank, Wang Ho-fang, manager of Hopei Provincial Bank, Yueh Chien-chih, manager of the Salt Bank, Hsu Han-ching, general manager of the Continental Bank of Tientsin, Hsia Yun-sheng, manager of the East-Hopei Bank, and Wang Shih-ling, manager of the Kincheng Banking Corporation.

Japan Experiences Difficulties in Development

Opinions differ as to Japan's ability to restore normal conditions in North China under Japanese domination. Some foreign business men arriving in Shanghai from the North have reported that the development of the country has already begun and believe that prosperity is "around the corner."

One such business man stated to the *North-China Daily News*, Jan. 22:

"One cannot but be impressed by the definite and practical manner in which they are taking control and I can visualize a period of industrial prosperity for North China. The labouring classes should be in for a happy time as it looks as though all sorts of factories for the development of raw materials will spring up and the demand for raw commodities be greater than ever. Already a power plant very many times greater than all other plants here put

together has been installed and they must have very extensive development operations in view if they plan on needing so much power.

"With the industrialisation of the North the Japanese will use most raw materials for local manufacture, and this alone will to a considerable extent do away with the mainstay of foreign trade here, i.e., export. Our interests in imports have already been undermined by their competition so we haven't much to lose on that side. Consequently, interference is rendered unnecessary, as gradual economic starvation will do all that is required to eliminate most of us in the North."

On the other hand, the Peiping correspondent of the *Deutsche Algemeine Zeitung*, reported to his paper Jan. 25 that conditions in North China were by no means normal, and that the new government, to the great disappointment of the Japanese authorities, has not been able to secure the cooperation of the leading Chinese and is facing great difficulties.

Life is being made extremely unpleasant for the Japanese by Chinese volunteers and guerilla bands, he states, and although the dry, cold winter weather has aided the Japanese in their operations, the approach of spring will undoubtedly increase their problems. It is presumed that the Japanese will confine their advance to the regions bordering on the main highways until May or June in order to be able to hold them, since the roadways are vitally important to their campaign.

"Generally speaking, little has been accomplished," declares the writer, "and a complete military occupation of the country would require more troops than are at the disposal of the Japanese on the mainland of China, so that Japan would be compelled to bring fresh regiments from the home country."

Japan's hopes are placed in political development, for which the provisional government was intended to be the directing force but, according to the correspondent, these hopes must be regarded with a high degree of sceptisicm since the Peiping Government is by no means an established fact and the names of Ministers and other government leaders are not even known.

The correspondent points out that the Peiping Government does not even exercise a control over the parts of China which are in Japanese hands because it does not contain delegates from Shanghai and its scope does not extend to the other districts in which the campaign is being carried on.

Another serious obstacle which the government apparently was unable to cope with is the financial crisis, since trade and industry in North China have practically come to a standstill. The writer concludes with the pessimistic prophecy "Wang and his advisers have months of serious anxiety before them."

Japanese Financiers Grow Positive in Economic Advance to North China

North China economic development activities are steadily getting into a concrete shape at the hands of the Japanese Government, reports the *Yomiuri Shimbun* for Jan. 23. In connection with the mobilization of capital necessary for the development schemes, the policy of excluding the advance of the capital of bigger financial interests, as was exemplified in the case of the industrial development projects in Manchukuo, is apparently being foresaken in favor of the invitation of free and unrestricted advance of the existing bigger capitalists to the North China activities. The big financiers, such as the Mitsui and Mitsubishi, under the circumstances, are getting ready for the advance to North China.

As an activity in this connection, the Mitsubishi interests has decided to reopen its branch at Peking, closed since the outbreak of the Tsinan incident. The Peiping branch, with an increased staff, will work as the supreme supervising organ over the Mitsubishi activities in North China in close connection with the leaders of the head office to control the Mitsubishi's ventures in mining, heavy industry, warehousing and trade on the spot.

The Mitsui interests are no less active in this connection, now busy concentrating its efforts upon the completion of necessary departments to take charge of the new activities in North China.

The movement of those Tokyo financiers, together with the activities of the Sumitomo, Nomura and other leading Kwansai financial leaders, is indicative of the positive intent of the bigger financial interests in the development of the North China economic activities.

Hirao, Terauchi to Discuss North China Economics

Arrangements were made Feb. 6 for conversations between Mr. Hatsusaburo Hirao, President of the semi-official Japan Iron Manufacturing Company, and Gen. Count Hisaichi Terauchi, Commander-in-Chief of the expeditionary force, on the economic development of North China.

Mr. Hirao, who is slated to become supreme economic adviser to the new Provisional Chinese Government, arrived in Peiping Feb. 5 from Japan.

Land on Yellow River Offered to Japan

Twelve million hectares of land along the upper reaches of the Yellow River were offered Feb. 4 by the newly established Inner Mongolian Autonomous Government to Japanese immigrants, *Domei* reported from Kalgan. The vast tract of land, the communication to the Japanese Government said, is suitable for the cultivation of rice.

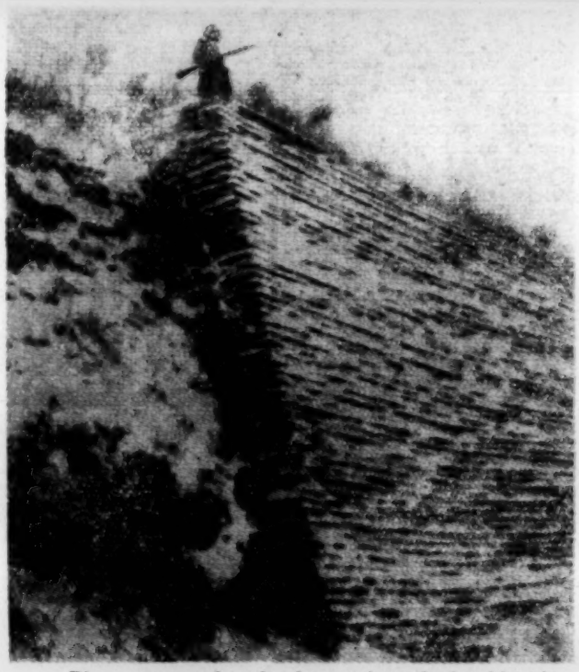
New North China Railway Company to Be Organized

Officials of the powerful South Manchuria Railway Company Feb. 5 began active preparations to operate railways in North China, as the National Planning Board started drafting a bill providing for the establishment of a new North China railway company under the supervision and capitalization of the S.M.R., *Domei* reported from Tokyo.

It was understood that the new company to be organized by the S.M.R. will be entrusted by the Provisional Government of the Republic of China with the projects of operating the Peiping-Liaoning, Peiping-Hankow and Tientsin -Pukow Railways, bus services, harbor construction works and coal mining enterprises in the interior of North China.

Meanwhile, plans for establishing a North China Industrial Development Company have been mapped out by Government officials and the necessary bill is to be submitted to the Diet soon, *Domei* learned in reliable quarters, in order that the concern can begin operations by April or May.

IN SEARCH OF CULTURE?



Picture reproduced from the *Osaka Mainichi* shows a Japanese sentry patrolling the old city wall in the town of Chufu, birthplace of Confucius in Shantung province. The picture was taken by Hisatake Abo, staff cameraman connected with the paper.

New Mining Company Planned

Following a series of negotiations an agreement has been reached for the mining of bauxite in North China by a new company to be established there, it was announced in Tokyo Jan. 5.

The agreement was concluded between Mr. Shinji Sogo, President of the Hsing Chung Kungssu, a holding firm in North China, and representatives of the Kailan Mining Administration. The Hsing Chung Kungssu will undertake the mining operations, and establish a special company for the purpose. Annual production is expected to reach 500,000 tons of bauxite, which is used in the manufacturing of aluminum.

Kanegafuchi Spinning Company Plans Advance in North China

Due to the modification of the attitude of the Government authorities, the Kanegafuchi Spinning Company's proposed capital increase will be realized in the near future. As the result of the coming capital increase, the total capital of the company will be Yen 180,000,000 fully paid up, reported the Tokyo *Asahi* Jan. 30. With the increased capital the Kanegafuchi concern intends to increase the production of all the basic materials necessary for the fibre industry and advance on heavy and light industries in North China.

The Kanegafuchi company's plan is regarded as follows:

1. As the first stage plan for its fibre industry, the company intends to enlarge the pulp plants at Yingkow and Shingishu and also establish new pulp plants at important places in North China

with a view to expanding the company's material pulp industry. The spinning mills at Tientsin, Tsingtao and Shanghai will also be restored, and production of North China raw cotton and wool will be increased.

2. In order to produce in increased quantities such industrial chemicals as sulphuric acid and caustic soda, which the company is at present producing, the respective industrial chemical industries will be enlarged and made independent. At the same time a spectacular advance will be made on the manufacture of ammonium sulphate, superphosphate of lime and other artificial fertilizers. Thus a chemical industrial department will be fully established.

3. After the foregoing two items are attended to, the Kanegafuchi will gradually extend its hand to a heavy industrial department centering round a coal mine it now manages in Korea and the magnetite it possesses in Manchuria. The company will make such industries independent and enlarge them.

4. While expanding its fibre industry on the Continent, the company will also expand its raw materials industry. In order to control all these enterprises the company will establish a supreme controlling company, after the first part of the plan has been executed.

Japanese To Start Buddhist University in Peiping

Assured of the Provisional Chinese Government's assistance, the Rev. Benkyo Shiio, a member of the Lower House, has launched a nation-wide drive for funds for the establishment of a Buddhist University in Peking, *Domei* reported from Tokyo Feb. 2. The priest has just returned from an extensive tour of North China, in the course of which he was promised aid by Kao Ling-wei, a prominent member of the new Government, in finding a site for the projected institution.

Embassies Protest Japanese Interference With Mails in Peiping

Mail censorship in Peiping has reached serious proportions, even Japanese mail not escaping attention. Five foreign Embassies in Peiping have had to make representations to the Japanese civil authorities against interference with their mail, *Reuter* reports.

A lrage staff of censors is kept busy at the Post Office going through quantities of mail. Obviously not all mail can be censored, and it is deduced that mail is sorted for addresses that might cover interesting material—embassies, newspapers, correspondents—this applying to both incoming and outgoing mail.

Complaints of clumsily opened and reclosed envelopes are frequent, and often some of the contents are missing. Some reports from reliable sources allege that checks (quite useless to the ifinders) are sometimes missing from censored mail.

Recently Japanese censors began censoring mail posted in Peiping by Japanese to places abroad and to Japan. The reason for this new development is unknown, but the general assumption is that the authorities wish to prevent the general appearance in Japan of any undesirable description of conditions in North China.

Chinese Request for Mediation Denied

The British Foreign Office has no confirmation of a Japanese report that Great Britain is being approached by the Chinese National Government with a request for mediation between Japan and China. Interviewed by *Reuter* Feb. 8 ,the Chinese Ambassador, Mr. Quo Tai-chi, said he knew nothing wahtever about any such move.

The report emanated from the Hongkong correspondent of the *Nichi Nichi*, well-known Tokyo newspaper. The newly-appointed British Ambassador to China, Sir Archibald Kerr, the correspondent cabled, was arriving in Shanghai about the middle of February "with a peace formula which is designed not only to save the face of China, but to give full consideration to Japan's position in the Far East."

Japan May Withdraw from International Labor Conference

With opinion growing stronger in Japanese financial and labor circles in favor of Japan's withdrawal from the international Labor Conference, government officials are making a careful study of the question. A definite announcement was expected to be made before long following a joint conference between the Ministry of Public Welfare and the Foreign Office, recent advices from Tokyo stated.

Japanese Purchase of Newly-Mined Gold Estimated at Yen 240,000,000 This Year

A general meeting of the directors of the Bank of Japan was held on January 26 to deliberate upon the recent monetary situation and other affiliated issues, reports the *Asahi*. Special attention was given to a report made by Mr. Juichi Tsushima, Vice Governor of the national bank, that the 1938 purchase of the newly-mined gold by the Government is estimated to total Yen 240,000,000. The report of the Vice Governor is outlined as follows:

"The Government payment since the start of the year has been progressing smoothly. The monetary situation, on the other hand, has been growing weak as the result of the temporary lull in the demand for the production expansion funds. The Yen 100,000,000 funds of the Deposits Bureau, released to cope with the year-end monetary situation, was adequately collected. The sales of the Government bonds since the start of the year totalled Yen 302,000,000, including Yen 156,000,000 worth of interested bonds and Yen 146,000,000 worth of Government rice notes. The Government purchase of gold since the beginning of this year has totalled more than Yen 13,000,000, increasing by 33 per cent over the purchase in the corresponding period a year ago. If the situation progresses at the present rate, the Government purchase of gold for the year of 1938 is estimated to amount to Yen 240,000,000."

Japanese Fighting Expenses Estimated at Yen 5,000,000,000

As the result of negotiations between the War and Navy Offices and the Finance Ministry on the fighting expenses to be submitted to the Diet as the provisional arms accounts supplementary budget, it has been decided that the two fighting services should formally present the estimates to the Finance Ministry, the *Hochi* reported Jan. 27.

The Finance Ministry expects the appropriations to run up to the brisk sum of Yen 5,000,000,000, including Yen 3,500,000,000 for the War Ministry and 1,500,000,000 for the Navy Ministry.

Japan Determined to Get Reparations from China

Japan is determined to get war reparations from China, "even if the Chiang Kai-shek regime fails to pay them," Foreign Minister Koki Hirota told the Lower House Feb. 2. Mr. Hirota declared that payment of money was not "the only form which the indemnities could take," implying that Japan was resolved to obtain compensation in another way, if cash was not forthcoming.

In this statement, made in reply to interpellations by Motoji Baba, of the Tohokai Party, the Foreign Minister rejected the views expressed in some quarters that collection of indemnities would be a difficult matter in the event of prolonged hostilities. He assured his interrogator that collection of indemnities was part of Japan's "fundamental policy" in the China conflict.

Japan To Have "Quarantine" Officers Against Communism

"Quarantine officers" against the "Red Plague" will be stationed by the Home Office in Berlin and Rome, "possibly on April 1," the well-informed *Nichi-Nichi* reported Feb. 2. These officers will co-operate with the German and Italian authorities in exchanging information on Communist activities and in censoring "inflammatory" literature mailed to Japan from abroad.

The Home Office, the daily added, may also station a similar official in the United States, in view of the vast amount of Red propaganda being mailed to Japan through that country. This report was, however, denied by a spokesman of the Foreign Office, who pointed out that Japanese consular officials are already entitled to exercise certain administrative rights over Japanese subjects abroad.

Konoye Explains Aim of Japan's Diplomacy

"The aim of our diplomacy is to make Japan the central figure in establishing permanently stable conditions in East Asia," Premier Prince Ayamaro Konoye said Feb. 4 in the Lower House. "It is my belief," he added, "that Japan's diplomacy should be independent of the political currents in Europe and America."

Tokyo To Form New Cultural Organ

A new organ, charged with the task of promoting cultural relations between Japan, China and Manchukuo, will be created soon by the Gaimusho's Cultural Affairs Bureau, *Domei* learned.

Named the East Asia Research Institute, the new organization will amalgamate the Orient Association, the Good Neighbors Association, the North China Association, the Sino-Japanese Traders' Association, the Manchuria and Mongolia Society and the Toa Dombun Kai, which operates Tungwen College in Shanghai. Premier Prince Ayamaro Konoye, who heads the Toa Dombun Kai, is expected to become the President of the new cultural organ.

National Party Movement Is Revised in Tokyo

A movement aimed at the establishment of a totalitarian or national party by the amalgamation of existing political organizations has been revised by its backers to take the form of a campaign to promote "great Japanism," or the spirit of "traditional Japanese culture," *Domei* stated Feb. 5. Execution of reforms in accordance with the old-time Japanese spirit is urged by the proponents of the movement.

Japanese Legislators Discuss Power Control

Technical discussions were speeded up Feb. 3 in committee meetings in the House of Representatives on the bill providing for state control of the electric power industry in Japan.

Opposition to the bill, one of the most controversial measures in the present Diet session, apparently was disarmed to some extent by an announcement of Ryutaro Nagai, Minister of Communications, that dividends would increase and electricity rates would decrease under state control.

Soochow—A Dead and Empty City

BY A CORRESPONDENT

SINCE the Taiping Rebellion, never has Soochow, China's "Venice", suffered such terrible consequences of war as it does today. The "Long-haired Bandits," whose atrocities have now become proverbial, once reduced this populous city to ruins, the marks of which, in spite of the lapse of time, can still be pointed out by old timers. Since that disaster, the horrors of which have lived in the minds of its present inhabitants, this famous city has always had the good fortune of escaping from the ravages of war unscathed, although it has witnessed many political changes and has passed through many hands. It has been said, not without good reason, that Soochow people are surpassingly shrewd, for they, faced with a crisis, have always managed to dissuade, either by bribery or by eloquent appeals, the leaders of contending forces from holding the city as a pawn in domestic political chess-games. Its superstitious people, however, have held a different belief, attributing its comparative peace and safety to the working of supernatural influence, for they have contended that a city with so many pagodas and temples can not conceivably fall from the grace of God.

Its inhabitants may be very shrewd, and God may give special protection to this very religious city; but their combined efforts, both manly and Godly, could not save it from the havoc wrought by the present Sino-Japanese war. Its lofty pagodas may still rear their heads proudly toward the sky, its ancient city walls may still stand erect and firm, and its stone bridges may still keep themselves intact and strong; but Soochow has been so changed, that it is no longer its old self. Its few factories have been bombed and wrecked, its machinery of business has come to a dead stop, and its 300,000 inhabitants have dwindled to a little more than 10,000 souls. As a result, its picturesque tea-houses have been closed down, its many beautiful gardens have been unattended and uncared for, and its busy streets have become forlorn and desolate. The city as a whole has been dead and lifeless. As it is at present, it may be rightly called a city of old men, for the majority of its present inhabitants are aged men, while the few young men have also come to wear beards and whiskers, as if beards and whickers were a sort of charm which has the efficacy of protecting their wearers from meeting with any mishaps while living under the alien rule.

What have become of the Soochow girls, whose charm has been considered one of its many attractions? Throughout the city, not a single woman, old or young, can be seen in public except a few prostitutes who came specially for the pleasure of the foreign invaders. A recent visitor to that city has brought back to us the tale that during his stay of ten days, he met not a single woman except a 50-year old amah employed by one of the members of the so-called Peace Maintenance Association, and that even her old age gave her no protection from the molestations of unruly soldiers. In a word, women and girls, irrespective of their age, are no longer safe in the public when they are eagerly sought after as a rare prize. Many old women and young girls have been seized and raped under the very noses of their fathers, husbands and brothers; and in many cases, the unfortunate women and girls, instead of subjugating themselves to such a disgrace, have ended their lives either by hanging themselves or by jumping into wells. Sooner or later, the complete story of these atrocities will have to be known to the world, and it will certainly make a horrible tale which will be handed down to its future inhabitants as one of the never-to-be-forgotten legacies.

Soochow is now an empty city in the very real sense of that word. Outwardly, rows and rows of houses are still there, bearing not any sign of war, and only a few houses have been bombed and burned down. But a close examination would reveal that practically every house has been visited by some uninvited guests, who have removed not only its valuables and movables, but have gone so far as to break up its heavy furnitures, for spite if for nothing else. The looting has been done in such a consistent and thorough manner that not a hut even in the slum districts can keep its meagre contents whole and intact. Some large and wealthy houses have been visited as many as ten times by different groups of looters, and finally even the windows and doors have been broken down and carried away. The loss to its inhabitants must be very heavy, inasmuch as their evacuation was made very hastily owing to the rapid withdrawal of Chinese forces from the neighbourhood of Shanghai, and, as a consequence, they were compelled to leave practically everything behind. Many of the wealthy Soochow people have the hobby of collecting curios and old paintings, and it must be very sad for them to learn that their collections, representing the labor of many generations, not speaking of their worth, have all now become war spoils.

Although Soochow has now been in Japanese hands more than two months, it remains, so to speak, a corpse without any sign of returning to its former life. The so-called Peace Maintenance Association is powerless in face of the unruly soldiers, who are evidently out of control of their commanders. Men walking in the streets in broad day are liable to be searched and relieved of their valuables. The so-called Paradise on earth has virtually become a hell. In this lawless and disordered state how can its former inhabitants be expected to return to their respective homes and carry on their business as usual as desired by the invaders? As a matter of fact, who would not be anxious to return to his home, although his home may be nothing but an empty house? But who is willing to subjugate himself to molestations and dangers, if it can be helped? We have been repeatedly assured that the invaders have no enmity against our people, but how can we reconcile the fact with the words, when we take the deplorable conditions prevailing in Soochow and elsewhere under their control into consideration? Empty words alone will not be enough to bid for the friendship of even the most illiterate and ignorant of our people, when what they have personally experienced and suffered will be much more effective to arouse their resentment than all the propaganda propagated by the anti-Japanese societies.

How long its present ordeal will last, no one can tell; but what is certain in that it will take many decades for this famous city to recover its former glory and lustre and to efface the traces of the present catastrophe. After the present great loss and sufferings, its inhabitants will have to modify the mode of their living to such an extent as to meet their greatly changed condition. The leisure class, which constitutes quite a large portion of the Soochow population can no longer idle away their time by sipping tea and gossiping in tea houses, and must give their thought to the solution of the rice-and-pork problem. The wealthy class, whose source of income principally lies in the annual collection of rents from rice fields, must find some other means to support themselves, when their rice fields have been largely laid waste and remain uncultivated with the wholesale evacuation of the farmers. So Soochow is no longer a Paradise on the earth, and its inhabitants can no longer pursue their leisurely lives as in the days of yore.

Chefoo Occupied by Japanese Troops

Encountering no resistance, Japanese troops and blue-jackets occupied Chefoo, famous as the summer station of the U. S. Asiatic Fleet, early on the morning of Feb. 3. Launching a drive from Fushan at 1:30 o'clock in the morning, the Japanese troops occupied the city half an hour later, *Domei* reported.

Japanese warships entered the harbor at 9:30 o'clock in the morning and landed blue-jackets, who immediately effected junction with the troops and posted sentries throughout the city.

An incident marred the surrender of arms by the police, as a disgruntled minion of the law tossed a hand-grenade at the Japanese soldiers. He was shot on the spot. The missile caused no damage.

During the day, soldiers occupied and hoisted the Rising Sun flags over all official Chinese buildings, including those of the Maritime Customs, the Taxation Office, the Central Bank of China, the Bank of China and the Bank of Communications. Absolute peace and order prevailed in the city throughout the day. Japanese flags were displayed by most of the Chinese shops and private homes.

Peace Commission Set Up

Appointed by the Provisional Chinese Government, Chang Ta-nan was sworn in as Chairman of a Peace Maintenance Commission on Feb. 4. Cable service between Chefoo and Dairen was resumed, after a six-month interval of idleness.

Following the Japanese occupation of the city, the Japanese Consulate was reopened by Mr. Hanroku Nagaoka, Consul, and his assistants. The Consulate had been closed for 170 days since the start of the Sino-Japanese conflict.

Hsinking and Rome to Exchange Ministers

Appointment of Hsu Shao-ching, Mayor of Hsinking, as Manchukuo's first Minister to Rome was announced in Hsinking by a spokesman for the Government Jan. 18. Luigi Cortese, Italian Consul-General in Mukden, has been chosen as Italy's first Minister to the new Empire and will open his Legation there, the spokesman added.

Another Soviet-Manchu Border Incident

According to despatches from Habarovsk Jan. 18 another incident has occurred on the Manchurian frontier. The pilot of a Soviet airplane from Vladivostok, lost his way and landed on Manchurian territory where he and his companion were arrested, charged with espionage and conveyed to Harbin. The Soviet Government has made representations demanding the release of the two airmen, together with the mail which the plane was carrying.

Proposed Railway to Link China and Russia

Negotiations are on foot between the Nationalist Government and Soviet Russia for a loan, whose proceeds will be used for the construction of a 2,500-mile railway linking the two countries, Chinese newspapers in Hongkong reported Jan. 17.

League Council Passes Resolution Supporting China

With Peru and Poland abstaining the Council of the League of Nations Feb. 2 adopted a resolution encouraging League members to assist China individually. The resolution reads:

"The Council, having taken into consideration the situation in the Far East; "Notes with regret that hostilities have been continued and intensified in China since the last session of the Council;

"Deplores all the more this aggravation of the situation, having regard to the efforts accomplished, and the results achieved, by the Chinese National Government for the political and economic reconstruction of the country;

"Recalls that the Assembly, by its resolution of Oct. 6 1937, assured China of moral support, and recommended League members to abstain from any action tending to weaken the resistance power of the country or increasing its difficulties in the present conflict, and also to investigate to what extent they could individually bring aid to China;

"Calls the very serious attention of League members to the terms of the said resolution;

"Has confidence that those of its members for whom the Far Eastern situation is of special interest will not allow any opportunity to escape of examining, in consultation with other Powers equally interested, the possibility of other means capable of contributing to a just settlement of the conflict."

SKY WRITING

Los Angeles Times

In his speech in support of the resolution, Dr. Wellington Koo, Chinese Ambassador to Paris, noted that Japanese aggression has been intensified, and denounced the bombardment of open cities, "the cruel and barbarous behavior of Japanese soldiers," quoted many examples and recalled attacks against legitimate rights and interests of foreign powers, mainly in Shanghai.

"The Japanese bid for hegemony appears in the statements of Admiral Suetsugu, the Home Minister, despite palliative interpretations," Dr. Koo declared. He stressed that the program outlined in the Tanaka Memorial fixed beforehand the development of Japanese action, which has been carried out in all details ever since the Manchurian affair, "This imperialist plan gives reasons why Europeans and Americans have several time been wilfully illtreated by Japanese soldiers and sailors, who apparently take special pride in insulting them.

"At the present moment when so much skepticism and doubt prevail about the future of the League, the Chinese Government sincerely believes that it is the duty of the Council to seize the opportunity to initiate efficient action intended to discourage the aggressor and help the victim.

"Such action would restore confidence in the League of Nations and safeguard its prestige and authority, The adoption of a strong and constructive policy to combat the flagrant aggression in the Far East would secure the support of millions of people living in peace-loving countries of the world,

"The Far Eastern dispute has world-wide importance. Not only the integrity and independence of a League member, an ancient Asiatic state, is at stake, but also the cause of general peace in Europe. As the French Foreign Minister, M. Yvon Delbos, made clear last week, the present Far Eastern situation is linked with the Spanish situation. During recent months developments on the interational scene have shown that law and order in the West are threatened by disorder and violence in the East." The Chinese delegate concluded by asking for a speedy and fair settlement of the Far Eastern dispute.

After the resolation had been passed, Dr. Koo declared that he was not satisfied with the terms of the resolution at a moment when the Far Eastern situation demanded practical and vigorous measures. "The action proposed in the resolution does not correspond to the real situation. However, I accept it on my Government because I am confident that the terms of the resolution passed by the assembly will be carried out more behalf of completely than in the past, and the consultations provide for by the resolution will be pursued vigorously and speedly.

"But I reserve the right for the Chinese Government to ask the adoption, in rccordance with the Covenant, of more efficient methods to discourage Japanese aggression and to help the heroic Chinese resistance. "I wish to add that my acceptance is based on the fact that the Council remains seized of the appeal of the Chinese Government, which invoked Articles X, XI and XVII of the Covenant."

Tokyo Press Regrets League Action

"Action of the League of Nations in recommending individual assistance to China is a matter for regret, both as regards the League's status and its influence on world peace," the Miyako, popular daily, commented editorially Feb. 4. If the League of Nations Sincerely desired to ensure world peace in the true sense of the term, the paper said, it should attempt" to check Communistic activities of the Soviet Union and anti-Japanese agitation by the Chiang Kai-shek regime, which disturb the peace of the Far East as well as the world. No matter what kind of resolutions may be adopted by the League of Nations, Japan, as a stabilizing power in the Far East, will carry out her fundamental policy for establishing lasting peace in the Far East."

Radical Nazis Gain Control of Army in Germany

Relief has taken the place of consternation in Berlin where it was felt on Feb. 3 that the German capital might experience another 30th of June. Changes were just as profound as during the Third Reich's "Blood Purge," in 1934, reports *Havas*, but this time they are less brutal.

Motivation for the sensational changes was the increasing dominance of the Nazi party over the army in foreign policy and economy. The point of departure was the realization that the Four Year plan was imposing heavier and heavier sacrifices upon the people and organizations of the country. The Army, which had retained a real autonomy, had become the center for open and secret opposition. In opposing economic innovations too strongly it had led to criticisms of the foreign religious, anti-Semitic and educational policy of the Third Reich.

However, the Army reorganization as carried out so far is still a compromise. Herr Hitler, not being able to choose a Minister of War and military chiefs who were devoted solely to the Party, himself assumed the immediate direction of the Army, but it seems that Field Marshal Hermann Goering will be shortly called to replace General von Blomberg.

A compromise also seems to have been effected in the foreign policy by the creation of a secret council, headed by Baron Constantin von Neurath, to which the army will send the heads of the three arms. There is room for speculation, however, as to whether it is possible to restrain Herr Joachim von Ribbentrop, who has just been named Foreign Minister.

China Anxious

The changes in the German Government have aroused much anxiety in Chinese circles in Hankow. While official quarters decline to comment, the Chinese press expresses fear that the outcome, as far as it concerns the present Sino-Japanese hostilities, might prove unfavourable to China.

Chinese circles assert that Herr von Ribbentrop, the new German Foreign Minister, was the main author of the tripartite Anti-Comintern Pact between Germany, Italy and Japan, while Baron von Neurath, the former Foreign Minister, "is not only sympathetic towards China but has been playing an active role in an attempt to effect a settlement of the Sino-Japanese conflict."

It is also claimed that Field Marshal von Blomberg, who has been relieved of his War portfolio, "has been in close touch with General Chiang Kai-shek through the efforts of the German military advisers in China and is deeply sympathetic towards China."

Tokyo Praises

Drastic changes effected in the organization of the German Government by Reichsfuehrer Adolf Hitler foreshadow a closer rapprochement with Japan and Manchukuo, the Tokyo press said.

The newspapers are especially pleased with the appointment of Herr Joachim von Ribbentrop as Foreign Minister. He is described by the press as the "guiding genius" of the diplomacy which produced the Anti-Comintern Pact. Under his guidance, the Reich will launch a more vigorous policy in the Far East, the dailies believe.

Japanese People Opposed to War With China

BY C. Y. W. MENG 孟憲彝

A study of the public sentiment in Japan will reveal to us that there is a strong undercurrent of opposition against the present Japanese war with China by the Japanese themselves. The following is an abridged translation of some writings by some Japanese authors in their strong denounciation of Japanese militarism and the war which the Japanese militarists are fighting with China.

Mr. Nishigawa, in his article on "Consolidate All Our Anti-War Efforts" which is widely quoted in "Manokolosky" (a book in the Russian language) said inter alia the following:

The poverty of the Japanese people is entirely due to huge military expenditure which is required by the Japanese expeditions to China, for "robbing more territory from China," thus greatly reducing funds which would otherwise go for the improvement of the welfare of the Japanese labouring masses. To him, that the Japanese farmers do not have enough farm land to cultivate is only due to the fact that most fertile land in the country is owned by the landlords, leaving majority as the tenant farmers. Dealing with the shortage of foodstuffs in Japan, the writer points out that "one-fourth of the foodstuffs in the country is stored in the local or national granaries in preparation for war, but is allowed to deteriorate." "More territory which Japan robs from China, less land will be owned by the farmers, and more land will be owned by the landlords," pointing out that at the end of 19th century Japanese farm landlords own only one-third of the farm land, but now they own more than half!

To him, after the occupation of Manchuria, the Japanese rob more farm land from the Chinese farmers by force, but in the mean time, Japanese landlords in Japan have also robbed more farm land from farm tenants, either on the ground of the latter's failure to pay the rent or taking advantage of the farm tenants being recruited into military service in China. To him, Manchuria has not only become a "hell" to the Chinese farmers but also a "hell" to the Japanese laborers and farmers immigrating there, though the Japanese militarists repeatedly announced that Manchuria is a paradic,

The Japanese government has repeatedly announced that Japan is fighting for peace and order of the Eastern Asia, but to him, the war is being characterized as "a war of robbery!" "Such policy will only increase sufferings of the Japanese masses, and will bring another war to the world over re-division of the colonies." "We can wait no more, and we want to gather together to inaugurate the anti-war movement to oppose the present war." !

Mr. Coici Konda, another Japanese writer, in his book on "What Is Meant the People's United Front Movement," said inter alia the following:—

"War is to bring havoc to all, We appeal to our people and all vocational associations, labour unions, farmers unions, religious bodies and all other anti-war organs to form the People's United Front Against the War. The following are our demands:

1. Preservation of peace, immediate cessation of war with China, withdrawal of the Japanese troops from China, respecting the independence of the Great Chinese people, and cultivating the genuine friendship with the Chinese people.
2. Opposition against expansion of armaments, increase of the military expenditure, advocation of disarmaments, reduction and conversion of military funds and budgets into relief purposes.
3. Opposition against the theory that "war is the father of the recreation,' and 'war is mother of the civilization,' demand for protection of individual rights, freedom of press, assemblage and speech.

The following is an abridged translation of the many anti-war "manifestoes," "open letters," etc. issued by the Japanese to the Japanese service men, either in China or in Japan:—

1. Anti-War Manifesto issued in the name of the Japanese people to the Japanese nation:

"Our laboring masses! Our militarists have opened another war with our neighboring country. But the result of the aggression would only be to increase our sufferings, and reduce more of us into 'ashes' (or victims) of the militarists and financiers. In order to get rid of the encroachment of the militarists and financiers and to enjoy liberty, equality and peace, we have to rise up and down 'militarism' and 'financialism'!

"We are poverty-stricken, partly because all our national health is in the hand of handful financiers, such as Mitsui, Mitsubishi, (big business houses in Japan), etc.; and partly, we have to pay huge military expenditure of Yen 9,000,000,000 to finance the expedition for 'robbing China' . . . . . The followers of the militarism may regard the expedition as a glory, but we, the Japanese, consider at as one of the cause of the present miserable conditions of the Japanese masses . . . . Rise up! We want to have a revolution and to overthrow the militarism!"

2. An open letter from the Japanese agricultural associations, associations of tmarine products, various unions, industrial federations, association of the reservists, etc. addressed to the soldiers of the Japanese expenditionary forces to China:—

"Our fellow-citizens: You are leaving for a distant country where you have to shed your blood and to sacrifice your lives. For what? For whom?

"Our militarists and financiers have started the war with China purely to attain their personal gains. But your wives and children are most miserable in the villages.

"Since the Manchurian Incident, more than 200,000 of our fellow citizens have lost their lives. We could not listen any more the propaganda of the militarists and financialists.

"Are the Chinese our enemy? No! We would not die in such 'unreasonable' war!

"To fight does not necessarily indicate our patriotism. True patriotism has always the livelihood of the masses and the national feeling at heart. To destroy the livelihood of the masses is to be the enemy of the people and the traitors of the nation. We want peace! War Office! Save the lives of our soldiers!"

Fears Felt for Safety of American Missionaries

Three American missionaries, a man and two women, were killed by Japanese in December in Shansi, according to two reports received from the Eighth Route Army, a *United Press* message from Hankow Feb. 1 declares.

While both reports definitely stated that three Americans had been killed, they did not coincide in the time and circumstances of the alleged murders. An Eighth Route Army wireless report purported to have come from Captain Even S. Carlson of the U.S. Marines said that the missionaries and a French station-master had been killed at Yangchuan on December 19 by Japanese soldiers. Yangchuan is 65 miles from Taiyuan. The other message sent to the Chinese Foreign Office by General Chou En-lai, an Eighth Route Army leader, said that three Americans had been killed by Japanese at Shouyang in the latter part of December. Shouyang is 35 miles east of Taiyuan.

With these two messages and the recent Peiping Japanese military spokesman's statement that Chinese Communists had killed three Americans at Wutaihsien toward the end of December, fears increased for the safety of Mr. and Mrs. Alva Harsh and Miss Minnive Neher, American missionaries who disappeared from Shouyang on December 2.

Japanese Study Reports Concerning Missing Missionaries

Japanese military authorities in Pengpu, northern Anhwei, Feb. 8 opened an inquiry into the alleged disappearance of Miss Helen Boughton, of the American Presbyterian Mission, North, stationed in Hwaiyuan. Three Occidentals were known to be in the war-scarred town, on the northern bank of the Hwai River, after its occupation by the Japanese troops Feb. 3. While their names were not known, it was learned that the three foreigners had volunteered to work in a Japanese military hospital in Hwaiyuan.

No Occidental, Japanese authorities emphasized, is known to have disappeared from Hwaiyuan after its fall. Hence, they said, if Miss Boughton had been kidnapped, the mishap must have occured before the Chinese troops had evacuated the town. Later reports, however, indicated that Miss Boughton was safe.

Chinese Traitors Cause Bombing of Mission Property in Kashing

Foreign mission property in Kashing was destroyed during the Japanese attack on that city, belated foreign reports arriving in Shanghai by an extremely circuitous route reveal, according to the *North-China Daily News* for Feb. 3. The foreign accounts state that the bombing of the missions, though deliberate, was in error and the damage done was actually owing to the extreme care shown by the pilots not to hit anything but Chinese Government property.

A number of foreign missionaries remained in Kashing during the attacks on that city, and they one and all give full credit to the Japanese aviators for their excellent aiming, bombs falling near to the missions, but—at first—without putting the missions in any actual danger. Indeed, the accuracy of the bombing was amazing, the *North China Daily News* was informed.

Unfortunately, however, intrigue stepped into the affair. A number of Chinese "traitors," according to these foreigners, agreed to help the Japanese capture the city by placing certain inconspicuous but recognisable marks on all government and army buildings, enabling the Japanese aviators to define their objectives and thus bomb points of military value only.

Whether the "traitors" had a change of heart, or whether their plot was discovered, is not known, but the fact remains, state these foreign reports, that unknown to the missionaries, these markings were actually placed, not on the government and military buildings, but on the mission property. This was not discovered until it was all over.

As usual, Japanese bombers made their appearance over the city a day or so later, and proceeded to drop their loads over the missions, which had to be hastily evacuated; the extent of any casualties, particularly among the Chinese refugees, is not known. Bombs were dropped on that occasion on nowhere but the mission properties.

Abacus One of Chinese Wonders

BY T. S. YOUNG

WHENEVER I talk to my foreign friends about things Chinese, I have always taken a great pride in commending highly the Chinese abacus, or, counting frame. To a Westerner, whose mind is too much influenced by modern science, the Chinese abacus, of course, does not present as interesting an appearance as an egg-beater; for it consists of nothing but a wood frame and several columns of counters without having any simple mechanical device. But its wonder lies neither in its simple form, nor in its outward appearance, but in its application. By simply moving the counters on different columns upward and downward with the tips of our fingers, we can readily solve any arithmetical problem from addition to division without the need of any assistance of a pencil and a sheet of paper. Nay, the solution we thus obtain from the abacus is even more speedy and accurate than that we can laboriously figure out by means of arabic letters. Therefore, the Chinese abacus is one of our wonders, which is even more wonderful than the Great Wall. It is a legacy of our old civilization, which, together with our ancient literature, arts and architecture, is a perpetuity by itself. And it is also a notable example of our inventive-mindedness, which, sad to relate, is conspicuous by its absence among the modern Chinese.

Only a great genius could invent such a clever and wonderful instrument as an abacus; but like many other Chinese inventions, their creators have been unknown and unheralded. Nor is it known when the first abacus was made and introduced to the general public. But it would not be far wrong from assuming that since its first invention it has always retained its original form and appearance, not because of its being so perfect as to admit no improvement, but because of the want of a greater genius to improve the work of its original inventor. Our Japanese friends, who have been noted for their genius of imitation, have vainly put out an abacus of their own, but the so-called Japanese abacus represents nothing different from the Chinese one except in the shape and in the number of counters of each column. In order to humor our sensitive friends, we good-naturedly call it a Japanese abacus, although we know in our hearts that it is but a Chinese abacus under another name.

All the Chinese, except possibly the farmers and illiterates, have more or less some rudimentary knowledge of managing an abacus. It is really an indispensable article to our business world as well as to our private life. When you visit a Chinese business house, you will find abaci here and there, either on the counters or on the desks. The sales men make out the cost of their sales on an abacus; the customers verify the price of their purchases on an abacus; and the cashiers check their receipts and payments on an abacus. Thus during the busy hours, a Chinese business house is always echoing and re-echoing with the rhythmical tit-tat, tit-tat sound of many abaci. In our private life, we find an abacus also a great helper in enabling us to check the grocery bills and our wives' purchases, and to keep our family accounts. We simply can not work out any calculations without the assistance of an abacus. Even in the solution of a simple arithmatical problem, the answer of which we can readily get by a little thinking, we, however, hesitate to rely on the trustworthiness of our brain, and prefer to have the answer worked out and confirmed by our abacus. We laugh at the great trouble taken by our foreign friends in making their calculations on papers, and boldly assert that by means of an abacus, we can solve any arithmetical problem which can be solved on the earth. Lo, many of our fortune-tellers even try to calculate our fortune with an abacus!

While we know generally how to manage an abacus' good abacists, however, are few and scarce. A good abacist must not only be accurate in working out the calculations, but also speedy in moving the counters. It is always interesting to watch the working of a good abacist, who moves the counters upward and downward so speedily, that you will have difficulty in following his finger-movements. I personally have seen a remarkable demonstration put up by a good abacist, who, with his eyes blindfolded, could use his abacus just as speedily and accurately as if his eyes were widely open. A few can even use their left hands to manage the abacus, while their right hands are left free to do the writings at the same time. Some trick abacists can use their toes instead of fingers to move the counters. Like many other arts, there is no short-cut way to master the art of the abacus. Any one who aspires to be a good abacist must study and memorize all the directions for addition, subtraction, multiplication and division; and must also have patience and perseverance in going through years of constant practice. Only through practice, can we learn the application of its many directions, and acquire the speed of our finger-movements.

A good abacist has always been in big demand by the public. In old days, a young men's first ambition was to become a great scholar; and should be have failed to make any progress in the literary world after many trials, he would have at once turned his tention to the mastery of the art of abacus, so that he could still make a living in the business world. With the ability to read, write and manage an abacus, a young man could go anywhere throughout the country to secure his meal-ticket. This statement is still true to a large extent in modern times. The present-day old-fashioned business houses require their apprentices to devote most of their time to practising the art of calligraphy and that of abacus, and the promotion of an apprentice to a full-fledged office worker depends largely on his success in mastering these arts. Even our modern business firms, in advertising for new employees, have set down the art of abacus as one of the many subjects of a competitive examination among the candidates. In our grammar and high schools, lessons on the art of abacus are given to the students to prepare for their possible entrance into the business world in later days.

We have always held our abacus in great reverence. To us, it is not only a product of great genius, but also a symbol of wisdom. Many of our infants wear around their necks a miniature abacus either in gold or in silver as a sort of token of their wisdom. During my infancy, the skull cap I wore bore a miniature abacus in silver, which was a gift from my grandmother and which I am still keeping as a sacred treasure. It is also an article of which many superstitious tales have been told. In the temple of the King of Hades, there hangs on the wall a very large abacus, the size of which is almost ten times as big as that of an ordinary one. It has been said and believed by the superstitious persons that the King of Hades calculates the sins of every deceased person by means of this abacus, and pronounces his punishment accordingly. This allegation naturally makes us look at all the abaci, big or small, with awe and reverence. Sometimes, we even naively regard an abacus as a sort of fetish, which can have the efficacy of scaring away devils and evil spirits.

The introduction of calculating machines to this country does not in the least affect our admiration of our abacus. The mechnical ntricacy of a calculating machine is indeed remarkable, but the very simplicity of our abacus appears to us even more marvellous. No matter how partial we are for Western civilization, we can not think of adopting calculating machines to substitute our abaci for many reasons. In speaking of their respective initial costs, a small calculating machine is sold at local market at no less than seven hundred dollars, while a fairly good abacus can be purchased with the payment of only three dollars. Economy alone will sufficiently deter us from making extensive use of calculating machines. Moreover, a calculating machine must be carefully kept, frequently cleansed and repaired, and finally replaced after a limited number of years of services; while an abacus under proper use is practially unbreakable and can easily outlive the age of a human being. By the way, the abacus used at my home is the one handed down from my grandfather, and in spite of more than sixty years of service, it is still as good as a new one.

Again, in regard to their respective serviceableness, an abacus can be compared favorably with a calculating machine; for an abacist can work out any arithmetical problems much more speedily than an operator of a calculating achine. Besides, an abacus has another advantage in its handiness and lightness, as compared with a calculating machine, which, being made of steel, is generally too heavy to be moved by a weak person. These comparisons will give the reason why foreign calculating machines can not find a sale in the Chinese market. Even in the many local foreign firms, where calculating machines are provided, Chinese accountants and cashiers still retain the use of our abacus. It is indeed strange that while our works of arts and architecture have been the subjects of universal commendation, such a wonderful instrument as an abacus has not yet attracted much attention of our foreign friends. For the sake of economy, convenience and efficiency, it should win a high place under the sun and be a proud possession of every business man throughout this big world.

Japanese Warned Not to Wear Army-Like Caps

In the second proclamation of its sort within the past fortnight, Consul-General Suemasa Okamoto Jan. 8 warned Japanese civilians to wear no caps resembling military headgear. Violations of the warning will be severely punished, inasmuch as similar rulings have already been issued by the Army and Navy authorities in Shanghai.

Japan's Outcasts to Back National Policy

Japan's pariahs the *etta* caste, which includes hundreds of thousands of people—announced on Feb. 8 that they will "act in line with Nippon's national policy." The pledge, together with a strong condemnation of the Popular Front, were conveyed to the Metropolitan Police Board by leaders of the Suiheisha—the Association for the Removal of Prejudice Against the Etta.

The caste has long stood at the lowest rung of the Japanese social ladder, because its members included slaughterers of animals, —a major sin in Buddhist belief. With the Meiji Restoration, 70 years ago, and the subsequent disappearance of castes, the *Etta* members unsuccessfully sought to regain equality. They are still socially ostracised. Large groups of *Etta* live in Kwangsi. Because of their inferiority complex, they have up to now tended to go "Left," in their political beliefs.

South China Agricultural Problems in Event of War*

BY D. Y. LIN (凌道揚)

I HAVE read with great interest the remarks of some of your correspondents and debaters on Chinese agriculture and what ought to be done to solve the Food Problem in Hongkong and the New Territories. I wish it to be understood however, that I do not intend to argue here. I merely want to say a few words in behalf of the Chinese farmers who have done so much to keep the life of this nation going and whose work of maintaining the productivity of the soil for so many centuries is such a 'remarkable achievement', as the former President of World Agriculture Society has stated.

At the very outset I wish to point out that we cannot very well compare Western agriculture and Chinese farming, and praise the one and condemn the other, for they are different and on different bases. Western agriculture is extensive, rests on science and mechanical devices and is suited to conditions where there are vast areas, little farm labor and plenty of capital. Chinese agriculture, on the other hand, is intensive, based on centuries of experience and venerable tradition, and is suited to such conditions as found in China today. The triumphs of modern extensive farming are easy, while the triumphs of intensive Chinese agriculture are hard-earned and represent a tremendous amount of cost in human labor.

Chinese Per Acre Yield High

Because Chinese agricultural methods and practices are intensive, their production per acre or per mow is high and is generally quite above the level of world yields. No doubt if given technical guidance, they could set a still higher production record. But to say or to insinuate that the present Chinese yield per acre is low and could be 'double' is certainly a deliberate refusal to admit facts and is doing an injustice to the hard-working farmers.

In the discussion of 'trouble,' 'difficulties' and 'problems' of Chinese agriculture by your correspondents and debaters, I am afraid the fundamental difficulties and problems were not brought out. There are two problems which I believe ought to be thoroughly understood in the discussion of Chinese agriculture, namely, the problem of capital and the problem of land and population.

Problem of Capital

How do you expect the Chinese farmers to buy better seeds, adopt better methods or use better and more sanitary fertilizer when they are so poor and the entire farm communities are so 'undercapitalized' and when rural China has been so ruthlessly exploited by usurers, landowners and pawnshop keepers with their exorbitant interest rates? The Hongkong people may be interested to know that as many as 56% of the rural families in China live on loans and that the interest rates for these loans average 34%. The so-called liang-shih or food loans are even worse. Should we blame the farmers for not buying better ploughs and better seeds when there is such a dearth of capital in the rural districts? No doubt something must be done to relieve the Chinese farmers and to give them the capital or credit facilities they require if we are to effect improvement and progress in the rural communities. Here is food for serious thought for the merchants and bankers who could do a lot along this line but who have been so much interested in diverting their capital to speculation in money markets rather than to helping the farmers who have been supporting them.

Problem of Land and Population

The problem of land and population is as serious as that of capital. Farm holdings in China are extremely small—much too small for the ordinarily large families. The average farm holding for the country as a whole is 24 mow or approximately 4 acres, which works out at only 4 mow per person on the basis of the total farm population. Here in Kwangtung the problem is even worse, due to terrible congestion of rural population within a limited area of cultivated land, the per capita area being only 1.6 mow. The smallness of these farm holdings is obvious when we come to think that in the U.S.A. there are on the average as many as 71 mow to a person. The production of 3 or 4 mow, even in normal years, can only be sufficient to enable a farmer to lead a bare existence and is far too small to enable him to save, to have a decent living or to buy a better plough. Something surely must be done to solve this problem, to relieve the present rural congestion and to give the farmer a much larges space for work so that they could produce more and have larger incomes for his families.

I have given the above information to show that the Chinese farmers are skilled, industrious and exemplary in many respects; and yet there are among them these real problems which have prevented them from adopting many of the modern improved methods as desired by our foreign experts and city friends.

Canton, Jan. 25, 1938.

**Written and addressed to a certain Hongkong paper, as an answer to some foreign observers who not only criticized severely the Chinese agricultural methods but seemed to blame the Chinese farmers for the present food problem in Hongkong and the New Territories.*

PAINTS AND PAINT WORK

H. B. CAMPBELL

1481 Bubbling Well Road

Phone : 34360

In the United States Court for China

TAMARA L. DOBROVORSKAYA DANKO, Plaintiff, vs. GEORGE DANKO, Defendant.	Cause No. 4294 Civil No. 2173 ORDER. Filed at Shanghai, China, Jan. 28, 1938. William T. Collins, Clerk.

The object of this suit is an action for divorce

WHEREAS, plaintiff herein, by her attorneys, has this 28th day of January, 1938, made application for the substitution of publication for personal service upon the defendant herein; and

WHEREAS, it appears from the files in this case that on the 28th day of January, 1938, the summons for defendant was returned by the United States Marshal for China with the following noted thereon: "Defendant cannot be found within the jurisdiction of this Court"; and

WHEREAS, it appears from the files in this case that on the 28th day of January, 1938, the plaintiff herein filed an affidavit to the effect that the defendant does not now reside in China nor has he resided therein since November 13, 1933, and that defendant's last known address was at the United States Penitentiary at McNeil Island, Washington, U.S.A.

NOW, THEREFORE, it is this 28th day of January, 1938, ORDERED that service upon the defendant be made by publication once a week for three consecutive weeks in the CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW, a paper of general circulation most likely to reach the defendant.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the defendant cause his appearance to be entered herein on or before the fortieth day, exclusive of Sundays and legal holidays, occurring after the 19th day of February, 1938, the day of last publication of this Order; otherwise the case will be proceeded with as in case of default.

BY THE COURT:

Dated at SHANGHAI, China,

this 28th day of January, 1938.

MILTON J. HELMICK
Judge.

Outstanding Events in the Sino-Japanese War

A DAY-TO-DAY SUMMARY

First installment of this day-to-day summary constituting a complete record of outstanding events in the Sino-Japanese war on all fronts appeared in the September 11th issue of The Review.

Jan. 8.—Judge Cornell Franklin, Chairman of Shanghai Municipal Council, protests to Japanese Consul-General against attack by Japanese soldiers (Jan. 6) on two British police officers, A. R. Turner and F. G. West, in Brenan Road, western district of Settlement.

Jan. 8.—Major clash on Lung-Hai Line looms, as more than 100,000 Chinese troops are mobilized to check Japanese advance. According to Hankow report. Chinese authorities take serious view of Japanese occupation of Tsining, 80 miles north of Kweitch. According to **Kuo Min** report, Tsining still remains in Chinese hands.

Jan. 8.—As result of important military conference at Hankow, Chinese High Command may discard defensive tactics and take offensive on all fronts. Chinese observers estimate that Japan's military strength on various fronts totals 22 Divisions.

Jan. 8.—Cable communication between Shanghai and outside world restored; damaged lines repaired. Chinese employees of three foreign cable companies declare will quit if Japanese assume administrative control over cable companies.

Jan. 8.—New airmail service between Yunnanfu and Hanoi in French Indo-China inaugurated by (German) Eurasia Aviation Corporation on Dec. 23, according to Post Office announcement.

Jan. 8.—Traffic on Tientsin-Pukow Railway from Peiping to Tsinan reported resumed under Japanese (S. M. R.) management.

Jan. 8.—Japan plans "federal" reserve bank for China, all Chinese banks in North China ordered to subscribe capital for the new bank, according to **Domei** report.

Jan. 8.—Kuo Mo-jo, noted Chinese radical writer, appointed Secretary-General of Political Training Department, in Gen. Chiang Kai-shek's Headquarters at Hankow; previously was political refugee in Japan.

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Jan. 9.—Father Martin of French Catholic Mission in Nanning, Kwangsi, killed and Father Cuenot wounded during Japanese air raid on that city.

Jan. 9.—Japanese military spokesman charged that A. R. Turner, British Police officer of Shanghai Municipal Council involved in Brenan Road incident Jan. 6 had "insulted" Japanese army; said Turner used expletive "Bloody Army" in referring Japanese troops.

Jan. 9.—Japanese forces on Tientsin-Pukow Railway front occupied Tsouhsien, south of Yenchow, Chinese forces holding Tenghsien, north of Lincheng. Fresh troops under command of Gen. Sung Chehyuan rushed to support Chinese line at Tsining. Capture of Hofei, in Anhwei, denied.

Jan. 9.—Hankow report stated the new Soviet Ambassador, M. Luganets-Orelsky, would present credentials to Chinese Government at Chungking Jan. 17.

Jan. 9.—Chinese Communist leaders plan daily newspaper at Hankow, the **New China Daily News** scheduled to appear Jan. 11.

Jan. 9.—Two Japanese given high posts in Chinese Post Office at Shanghai,—K. Kanazashi and Y. Fuki.

Jan. 9.—Tsiang Ting-fu, Chinese Ambassador to Moscow, departed for Paris on return to China.

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Jan. 10.—Japanese take over Tsingtao without fighting, Chinese troops having been previously withdrawn.

Jan. 10.—Hankow report stated Chinese supreme command decided to throw all its available military resource into defence of Lung-Hai Railway. Fresh troops dispatched to positions between Kaifeng in Honan and Haichow in Kiangsu.
Railway station of Tsining recaptured by Chinese forces following counter-attack on Jan. 8, according to Chinese report.

Jan. 10.—Hangchow reported besieged by Chinese troops who are launching vigorous counter-offensive on that city. Two Chinese Divisions are also counter-attacking Japanese forces in Wuhu-Suancheng sector in southern Anhwei.

Jan. 10.—Chihsien and Hengshui, in southern Hopei, recaptured by Chinese mobile units.

Jan. 10.—Japanese Cabinet at extraordinary meeting decided to wage protracted hostilities to "eliminate anti-Japanese regime in China." Important imperial conference slated for Jan. 11 for final discussion on "Japanese Government's policies towards China."

Jan. 10.—Chinese Foreign Office instructs Hsu Shih-ying, Chinese Ambassador at Tokyo, to protest against the statement made by Japanese Ambassador S. Kawagoe, that he advocated withdrawal of recognition of National Government as Central Government of China. Tokyo report stated that Kawagoe would shortly be recalled.

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Jan. 11.—Japanese drive on Hsuchow from north along Tientsin-Pukow Railway checked by Chinese resistance. Chinese troops counter-attack Tsining reported successful. In view of difficulties encountered in the North, Japanese forces said shifting pressure to southern section of Tsin-Pu Railway.

Jan. 11.—Japanese take over complete control of Tsingtao.

Jan. 11.—Japanese planes raid Hankow, dropping approximately 100 bombs in vicinity of airdrome.

Chinese aircraft raid Japanese airdrome at Kwangteh, southern Anhwei, claimed to have destroyed 10 Nipponese planes on the ground.

Jan. 11.—Important decisions reached at Japanese Imperial Conference held in presence of Emperor. Announcement expected to be made shortly.

Jan. 11.—France protests to Japan over bombing of French Catholic Mission at Nanning, Kwangsi Jan. 8.

Jan. 11.—Shanghai American Chamber of Commerce cabled State Department urging U.S. government to support Shanghai Municipal Council in resisting Japanese demands. British residents in China take similar action, asking London not to yield to Japanese demands.

Jan. 11.—"Autonomous Commission" set up in Nantao, Shanghai, headed by Chen Yun and Lin Chi-tan.

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Jan. 12.—Capture of Tsining, western Shantung, by Japanese troops confirmed by Hankow. Chinese defenders retreat to Anchu, small village six miles west of the city.

Jan. 12.—Gen. Yen Hsi-shan announced at Hankow that Japanese troops have so far occupied only 12 out of 105 districts of Shansi province. Japanese communication lines are constantly harassed by Chinese mobile units.

Jan. 12.—Chinese claim sinking of two Japanese gunboats on the Yangtsze below Wuhu Jan. 11, when Chinese planes raided Japanese positions there.

Jan. 12.—Japanese losses in Shantung, including Y.300,000,000 value of Cotton mills destroyed in Tsingtao, now estimated to total Y.1,000,000,000, according to Japanese Embassy spokesman in Shanghai.

Jan. 12.—London report stated that Senior British Naval officer in Shanghai had been notified by Japanese Naval Staff that non-Japanese ships would not be permitted to sail up the Yangtsze.

Jan. 12.—Dr. Franklin Ho, Vice-Minister of Economics, stated in interview at Hankow that China might be obliged to discontinue payments on foreign loans.

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Jan. 13.—China to meet all obligations, internal as well as external, declared Dr. H. H. Kung at Hankow.

Jan. 13.—Chinese claim recapture of Tsining in vigorous counter-attack. Japanese reports, however, state that Japanese troops, pushing southward from Tsining, had occupied Talieutien, 12 miles south of the city.

Jan. 13.—Four districts in southern Hopei, Kuchow, Yungnien, Feisiang and Kwangping, claimed recaptured by Chinese flying columns.

Jan. 13.—42 Japanese planes raid Nanchang, capital of Kiangsi; both commercial and residential areas bombed. One Japanese plane shot down at Yingtak, on Canton-Hankow Railway when town was bombed by Japanese aircraft yesterday. Hoihow, north of Hainan Island and Kiungchow, capital of the Island, also raided.

Jan. 13.—Miss Agnes Smedley, American woman writer, declares in interview at Hankow that entire population of Shansi province is fighting against the Japanese. Gave graphic account of guerilla warfare conducted against Japanese by 8th Route Army and farmers in face of almost insuperable difficulties.

Jan. 13.—So-called "Great Way Government's" agents who took over the Consolidated Tax Bureau of the of Finance Ministry on Dec. 30, announced establishment of "Kiangsu-Chekiang-Anhwei General Tax Bureau," which will start to function shortly.

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Jan. 14.—Japan offering China new peace terms, according to London report.

Jan. 14.—No important developments on various war fronts; Chinese reports insist on claim of recapture of Tsining by Chinese troops. Chinese guerillas said active in Powtow, west Suiyuan.

Jan. 14.—Madame Chiang Kai-shek now visiting in Hongkong; said trip without political significance.

Jan. 14.—Y. T. Van, Chinese lawyer at Shanghai, seriously wounded by assailant in attempted assassination. Political motive believed behind attack.

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Jan. 15.—Situation at Tsining obscure. Recapture of the city unconfirmed in Hankow. Chinese troops in southern Shantung report success, having reached a point six miles from Yenchow.

Jan. 15.—Dr. H. H. Kung reiterates China's determination to live up to her obligations by meeting the service of her internal and external loans. Declared China's finances are in healthy condition and China able to withstand the strain of protracted hostilities.

Jan. 15.—Sun Fo, son of late Dr. Sun Yat-sen and President of Legislative Yuan, arrived at Amsterdam en route to Moscow to represent Chinese Government on important mission.

Jan. 15.—Gen. Han Fu-chu, Shantung military governor, reported arrested and deprived of his post by order of Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, arrived at Hankow today under armed escort. Han scheduled to be tried by court-martial on serious charges.

Jan. 15.—H. J. Timperley, correspondent of **Manchester Guardian** who recently returned to Shanghai from a trip to Hankow, declared that China's leaders were determined to oppose Japanese aggression. Mr. Timperley interviewed Gen. Chiang Kai-shek and found him in good health. Gen. Chiang announced his conviction of China's ultimate victory.

Jan. 15.—Chao Chi, former Director-General of Tsingtao Administration, mentioned as new Governor of Tsingtao by "Peiping Provisional Government." Appointment said favored by Japanese.

Jan. 15.—Madame Chiang Kai-shek declared that General Chiang had absolutely no intention of seeking peace.

Jan. 15.—According to an official statement issued by Chinese Government, Chinese air force has destroyed 24 Japanese planes, sunk 4 warships in 14 raids since Jan. 1.

Chinese "Provisional Government" Bank to Open March 1

The spokesman of the "Provisional Government" in Peiping announced Feb. 7 that the new Federal Reserve Bank of China would be open for business in Peiping and Tientsin on March 1, with a capital of $50,000,000.

The capital, he said, was subscribed half by the "Provisional Government" and half by the eight participating Chinese banks here and in Tientsin. The Bank will have advisers, presumably Japanese, who will be empowered to attend the meetings of the Board of Directors.

Regulations governing the organization of the Bank state that cover for the note of issue must be at least 40 per cent gold, silver and foreign currency, and not more than 60 per cent Government securities, with other bonds and bills guaranteed by the "Provisional Government."

As it is believed that no silver or gold will be available for cover and, with less imported from Japan, it appears that the only cover which may be procured are bank notes of the three Central Government banks, which are still in circulation in the North at par.

In the United States Court for China

LOUIS I. RAISIN
Plaintiff.
vs.
KITTY RAISIN
Defendant.

Cause No. 4295
Civil No. 2174
ORDER
Filed at Shanghai, China, January 29, 1938.
William T. Collins, Clerk.

The object of this suit is an action for divorce

WHEREAS, plaintiff herein, by his attorneys, has this 28th day of January, 1938, made application for the substitution of publication for personal service upon the defendant herein; and

WHEREAS, it appears from the files in this case that on the 28th day of January, 1938, the summons for defendant was returned by the United States Marshal for China with the following noted thereon: "Defendant cannot be found within the jurisdiction of this Court"; and

WHEREAS, it appears from the files in this case that on the 28th day of January, 1938, the plaintiff herein filed an affidavit to the effect that the defendant does not now reside in China, nor has she resided therein within last six months, and that defendant's last known address was 1345 Alexinton Ave., New York City, N.Y., U.S.A.

NOW, THEREFORE, it is this 28th day of January, 1938, ORDERED that service upon the defendant be made by publication once a week for three consecutive weeks in the *China Weekly Review*, a paper of general circulation most likely to reach the defendant.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the defendant cause her appearance to be entered herein on or before the fortieth day, exclusive of Sundays and legal holidays, occurring after the 19th day of February, 1938, the day of last publication of this Order; otherwise the case will be proceeded with as in case of default.

BY THE COURTS
Dated at Shanghai, China,
this 29th day of January, 1938.

MILTON J. HELMICK
Judge.

BACK ISSUES WANTED

We will pay one dollar each for copies of the following issues.

Vol.	31,	No. 4	Dec.	27,	1924
Vol.	31,	No. 11	Feb.	14,	1925
Vol.	34,	No. 3	Sept.	26,	1925
Vol.	44,	No. 9	April	28,	1928

Please mail with statement to

THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW
160 Avenue Edward VII
Shanghai

Szechuan Effervescence Believed Liquidated

Maneuvering in a tactful way for which Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek is famous and with which he has been successful in averting civil strife during the last few years as president of the Executive Yuan, the Chinese supreme command Feb. 9 recommended to the standing committee of the Central Executive Committee of Kuomintang that General Liu Hsiang, the late chairman of the Szechuen provincial government, be accorded the honor of a state funeral.

The high tribute paid the late Szechuen governor and the highest posthumous honor now recommended are expected to satisfy the Szechuen militarists who were rumored to be agitating over the appointment of General Chang Chun as the new governor of the province. It is generally expected that Generalissimo Chiang's recommendation for the state funeral will be passed by the highest Kuomintang group.

Meanwhile, Generalissimo Chiang has also ordered Mr. Teng Han-hsiang, chief secretary of the Szechuen provincial government and a close follower of the late General Liu, to be the acting chairman of the province until General Chang Chun "winds up his former duties." The delayed assumption of office by the new governor will avert an immediate "showdown" in the area of political dissension.

It is generally believed that no serious trouble will break out in Szechuen as previously feared. Government leaders and the leading Szechuen militarists have been conferring to reach a solution of their dispute and the results so far are declared to be satisfactory.

Chinese Authorities Not Surprised by Military Developments

The course of events in the hostilities with Japan has brought no surprise to the Chinese military command, a competent Chinese military authority stated to foreign press representatives in Hankow Feb. 8, according to a *Transocean* dispatch.

From the very beginning—so it was stated—the retreat of the Chinese army into the interior of the country by stages under the pressure of the technically far superior enemy had been reckoned upon.

By their advance along the Tientsin-Pukow railway with the capture of Hsuchow as the aim so as to obtain control of the Tientsin-Pukow and Lunghai railways, and the inroad of the military operations into the Shansi province and Inner Mongolia, the Japanese intended to split up the Chinese army to facilitate their own advance.

In order to set off the enemy's advantage of a technically vastly superior equipment the Chinese troops were compelled not only to hold up the Japanese attacking forces but also to cut their rear-guard lines and thus bring the enemy advance to a standstill but this had to be accomplished as carefully as possible so as to avoid useless sacrifices.

Discussing the fight for Hsuchow, the military spokesman of the Chinese Central Government declared that the Chinese would do their tumost to hold this important railway junction as long as possible although the fall of Hsuchow despite the bravery of the Chinese troops might be inevitable.

The spokesman admitted that the fall of Hsuchow would be a heavy blow but on the other hand this event would not mean the end of the war. Through the lengthening of the enemy lines the military operations would be come more favorable for China as all advantages of a guerilla war would become effective.

Surprise Attacks

Moreover it must not be forgotten, the spokesman added, that the enemy troops were for the most part concentrated along the railway lines and roads while the interior of the country was not occupied by the enemy so that the Chinese had the opportunity to make surprise attacks on Japanese troops.

The Chinese people in any case were determined to continue the war on all fronts and not to allow the Japanese to come to a rest.

Japanese to Control Property of Hostile Chinese

Chinese engaged in hostile activities against Japan will have their property placed under Japanese military control, spokesmen for the Japanese Army and Navy announced Feb. 9. This was the first official pronouncement regarding the recent activities of Japanese military police against property of Chinese Government officials.

The Japanese Army and Navy have decided to place under military control all property belonging to hostile parties located in the occupied territories of Central China until a new Chinese regime is established there, the spokesman announced in a joint statement.

"They will consequently investigate and act as custodians of said property by taking all necessary steps for the exercise of such functions.

"Transfer in titles of property belonging to hostile parties, effected on and after August 13, 1937, will not be recognized. However special consideration will be given to transfers of titles legally effected after the aforementioned date and completely paid for by January 16, 1938."

Japanese Diplomats Named to China Posts

The Japanese Foreign Office is reported to have changed its plan to dispatch the Japanese diplomat, Mr. Masayuki Tani, to North China. Instead Mr. Tani will be sent to Shanghai as Ambassador-at-large in control of diplomatic affairs, with seniority over Mr. Shinrokuro Hidaka, Counsellor of the Japanese Embassy and present Charge d'Affaires in China.

Mr. Tani has been Minister to Austria, has served in the Embassy in France and, in 1933, was Counsellor to the Japanese Embassy in "Manchukuo."

Meanwhile, Mr. Koki Hirota, the Foreign Minister, has tentatively decided to appoint Mr. Toshio Shiratori, former Minister to Sweden, chief of the proposed China Affairs Bureau, according to the *Nichi Nichi* of Feb. 9.

Mr. Shiratori, who recently set forth what he believed to be the proper peace terms in the present "China affair," has been instructed to leave Japan on February 18, on a month's tour of North China.

Mr. Shiratori set down in his peace terms, among other things, that "China must be made to abandon her anti-alien policy and adopt a policy of friendship towards Japan especially, with whom she should forge an inseparable relationship."

Discipline in Nanking Better, Says Hidaka

More than 10 Japanese soldiers at Nanking have been court-martialed and sentenced to severe punishment for breaches of regulations covering discipline, Mr. Shinrokuro Hidaka, counsellor of the Japanese Embassy and, as he calls himself, "Charge d'Affaires De Facto" told foreign correspondents and local newspapermen Feb. 9.

Mr. Hidaka, who returned to Shanghai from Nanking early this week, said that conditions in the former Chinese capital have shown "great improvement" when compared to the state of affairs existing in Nanking late last year.

"Military law is much more severe than civilian law," Mr. Hidaka said in continuing on the subject of disciplinary measures meted out to the soldiers who had been court-martialed.

He declined, however, to disclose the nature of the sentences imposed upon the convicted men or the charges for which they were convicted, but he did say that their sentences had been severe.

Questioned regarding the action taken against the sentry who slapped Mr. John M. Allison, Third Secretary of the American Embassy, two weeks ago, Mr. Hidaka stated that the matter was still under investigation.

Shanghai Netherlanders Contribute to Red Cross

The Shanghai International Red Cross wishes to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of a sum of ($2,000) donated by the Netherlands Community in Shanghai on the occasion of the birth of a Royal Princess to the House of Orange.

Inner Mongolian Troops Mutiny in Eastern Suiyuan

The Chinese troops of the 7th Division of the Inner Mongolian Army (under Japanese direction), under command of Gen. Su Lung, mutinied on January 3 in eastern Suiyuan. The rebels engaged the Japanese troops in a series of battles, and on January 8, after capturing Holin hsien, established themselves in a new district.

Outer Mongolia Strengthens Defenses

The uncertain border between Outer Mongolia and Manchukuo is bristling with guns, as the result of the small Soviet republic massing its troops and strengthening its defenses in the frontier area, Japanese messages recently stated.

Yunnan Students Work on Yunnan-Burma Highway

Eager to do their bit during the present emergency, the students of Yunnan are voluntarily participating in the building of the new Yunnan-Burma Highway. This highway, when completed, will facilitate the tranpsortation of supplies to China from Europe.

Plans have been completed for the establishment of a National Kweiyang Medical College (*Kuo-Li Kweiyang I-Hsueh-Yuan*) at the Kweichow provincial capital to meet the pressing demand for efficient medical service.

Rich Iron Deposits Found Near Fushan

Immensely rich iron deposits have been discovered near Mahoszu, southeast of Fushan, where the South Manchuria Railway Company exploits the largest open-cut coal mine in the world, it was announced in Mukden Jan. 19. In addition to high iron content, ranging between 30 and 40 per cent, the ore is said to contain manganite. Plans were reported to be afoot to establish an iron manufacturing plant in Mukden, to utilize the newly found iron deposits.

Who's Who in China

The Rt. Rd. Paul Yupin, Catholic leader; born at Lanhsien, Heilungkiang, in 1901; graduate of Aurora University, Shanghai, in 1922; sent to Italy in 1924, received Ph.D. degree from St. Thomas Academy, Rome, in 1926; ordained priest in St. John's Basilica, in 1928; received D.D. degree from the University of Propaganda, in 1929; sent to Abyssinia in the same year as member of the Pontifical Mission, and received the Commandership of the Star of Ethiopia; appointed Professor of Chinese Culture, University of Propaganda, Rome, 1929; received D.Sc. degree (Polit.) from the State University of Italy in 1933, and was decorated Knight of the Crown of Italy; elected Vice-Chairman of the Chino-Italian League; returned to China at the end of 1933; served simultaneously as member of the Synodal Commission, Chinese secretary of the Apostolic Delegate, National Director of the Catholic Action, and Inspector General of Catholic schools in China, from 1933-1936; appointed bishop of Sozusena, in Palestine, and Vicar Apostolic of Nanking, July 1936; besides the Capital itself, the territory under his spiritual jurisdiction comprises fifteen Sub-Prefectures; he is now visiting in Europe.

于 斌
The Rt. Rd. Paul Yupin

LIN PIAO, army officier; born in Huang-an, Hupeh, in 1908; graduated from middle school in 1924, then from Whampoa Academy in 1925; captain in the 4th Army of the Kuomintang's "Ironsides"; on August 1, when Yeh T'ing and Ho Lung led the Uprising at Nanchang of the 11th and 20th of Armies of the "Ironsides," Lin led his division of the 4th Army also under Yeh T'ing and has been with the Red Army since; joined Socialist Youth in 1924 and Kuomintang, then in 1925 joined Communist Party; in 1929 was made Field Commander of the Red Army, then of First Red Army Corps in January, 1932, at 25; fought through all the campaigns in the south, then went on Long March to North Shensi, where Lin took charge of training cadets in the Red Academy; in 1937 when Red Army was reorganized, Lin was given command of a division at the front fighting the Japanese, the 115th division, which was previously the First Front Red Army; Lin is famous for his tacties and strategy.

林 彪
Lin Piao

N.W.

Gen. Matsui Orders Discipline Tightened in Japanese Ranks

In the solemn atmosphere following a memorial service in Nanking Feb. 7 for Japanese officers and men killed in action, Gen. Iwane Matsui, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in Central China, instructed his commanders to tighten discipline in their units in order to "enhance the prestige of the Imperial Army." Among the high officers so addressed in the wind-swept Nanking Parade Ground was Licut.-Gen. Prince Yasuhiko Asaka, a member of the Imperial family.

Speaking at length on the determination of the Japanese forces in the face of the prospect of lengthy hostilities, Gen. Matsui called the attention of his subordinates to the necessity of putting an end to various reports affecting the prestige of the Japanese troops. This action, said to be unprecedented in the annals of the Japanese Army, was taken in the face of recurring adverse comment on reported breaches of discipline by Japanese troops.

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If your child is peevish, discontented and does not wish to play, then look at her tongue for the colour of this is a reliable guide to the condition of the stomach. The tongue should be red and clean, denoting a healthy state of the internal organs. If it is white, or covered with a yellowish fur, it tells that the stomach is disordered which throws the whole system out of gear, and what is needed to set matters right is a dose of Baby's Own Tablets.

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TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS IN AREAS OF MILITARY ACTIVITY

Hundreds of subscribers, who were forced to leave their homes because of the war situation, have been unable to return and in many instances, have been compelled to establish temporary or permanent residences elsewhere.

As a result they have been unable to receive copies of **The Review** mailed to their normal addresses.

In all cases these back copies have been retained in the office pending receipt of instructions as to new addresses.

Subscribers would thus confer a favor if they would notify this office of their present addresses, with instructions as to methods of routing the paper so as to assure delivery, particularly in Central, West and Northwest China. Mail deliveries between Shanghai and such points as Hankow now require a minimum of 8 to 10 days.

Men and Events

Dr. A. Navarro, Portugese Minister to China, died on Monday, Feb. 7, following an illness of several months.

A. T. Steele, correspondent for the *Chicago Daily News*, is now in Manchukuo but plans to proceed to Japan shortly.

A Japanese shrine and garden, long a center of interest in the Brooklyn Botanical Garden, was burned on Jan. 25. The fire was said to have been of incendiary origin. A report in the *Tokyo Asahi* said the shrine would be rebuilt "after the China incident is closed."

News was received in Shanghai last week of the birth of a son, on Jan. 31, to Mr. and Mrs. C. M. McDonald of Peiping. Mr. McDonald who is correspondent for the *London Times* was one of the newspapermen aboard the U. S. S. Panay when it was bombed by Japanese airplanes.

Col. and Mrs. Isaac Newell have returned to Peiping after several months spent in the United States and Europe. Col. Newell, after serving as commander of the American troops at Tientsin, has been in retirement for several years, residing in Peiping and at their home, Sea Island, Georgia.

Last year, before the signing of the anti-red pact the Italian newspaper *Il Messagero* printed the following paragraph, "All who know Japanese mentality realize that it is the only one that, for hypocracy, double-dealing and bad faith, can be compared with the Ethiopian." But that was last year!

Julius Rosenfeld, 39, head of the brokerage firm of A. B. Rosenfeld and Son, and a well known American businessman in Shanghai, died on Monday, Feb. 7 after an illness of several months. He is survived by his wife, Mrs. Bessie Rosenfeld. Funeral services under the auspices of the Masonic Lodge were held on Tuesday, Feb. 8 with burial at the Baikal Road cemetery.

A *Domei* report from Tientsin claimed that the Japanese have destroyed 70 out of 150 airplanes which the Soviets have sold to China. Most of those destroyed were of the light-bomber type. It was stated, however, that China had placed further orders in Russia for 200 heavy bombers. China's total expenditures for munitions in Russia, according to a Japanese report, would exceed 200,000,000 gold roubles.

Dr. J. Lossing Buck, formerly head of Nanking University College of Agriculture, but for the past two years connected with the U. S. Treasury Department, has returned to Shanghai from a trip to the United States. Dr. Buck made the trip by Clipper Plane and following his arrival at Hongkong proceeded to Hankow where he remained for sometime before returning here. He is planning to return to South China shortly.

A refugee train from Hankow, bearing 56 Americans, including many school children, reached Canton at 6 o'clock on the evening of Feb. 5, having taken four days and nights on the 500 mile journey. On several occasions it became necessary to turn back because of damaged tracks or bridges by Japanese airbombers. The train was met at Canton by American consular and naval officials who assisted the party in continuing to Hongkong.

H. R. Knickerbocker, correspondent for *Hearst's International News Service*, who covered the war on the Shanghai front, returned to Europe by way of Vladivostok and the Trans-Siberian Railway. Recently Mr. Knickerbocker sent a story to *I.N.S.* about Soviet fortifications at Vladivostok stating he had observed more than 50 submarines. He also said that the Soviets are planning a large shipbuilding works for the construction of battleships at the Far Eastern port. Knickerbocker's report was reprinted in the *Yomiuri*.

Shanghai, as well as all the ports of Japan, will be passed up completely by four round-the-world cruising vessels, long accustomed to call at these ports. The four ships, Empress of Britain, Franconia, Bremen and Reliance, have always called at Shanghai in the past, but according to recent report the Empress of Britain and Franconia will only call at Hongkong and then proceed south to Australia, while the cruises of the Bremen and Reliance allegedly have been cancelled entirely. The war situation was given as the reason for change of schedules.

The Soviet Russians, according to a *Tass* report on Feb. 5, have discovered on Wrangel Island, northwest of Bering Strait, the well-preserved body of a mammoth. The animal, somewhat resembling an elephant but much larger, will be taken to Vladivostok and then shipped to Moscow where it will be stored in a refrigerator. Owing to its size it will be necessary to dissect the body in order to place it on railway cars. While bones and tusks of the mammoth are frequently found in Siberia this was one of the first complete bodies to be found, in the eternally frozen ground of Wrangel Island.

R. T. McDonnell of the firm of McDonnell and Gorman, was elected president of the Columbia Country Club at the annual meeting on Jan. 21. Other officers included, B. H. Watson, vice-president C. S. Franklin, honorary secretary; W. H. Plant, treasurer. Members of the Committee elected were, W. A. Adams, P. M. Anderson, Dr. D. J. Collins, J. A. McKay, E. A. Meyerink, Dr. D. W. Nance, I. G. Riddick, E. Schuster, H. F. Seitz and J. D. Watt. Balloting Committee, R. G. Biesel, A. Dewar, K. B. Hill, A. F. Kimball, P. F. Le Fevre, C. A. Nichols, L. M. Pharis and F. E. Vincent.

Miss Marion Fitch, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Fitch of the National Committee of the Y. M. C. A., was married on Dec. 18 at Hudson, Ohio, to John Exeter of Chicago who is a graduate student in International Affairs at Tufts College, Harvard. They are now on a honeymoon trip to Ottawa, Canada and later plan to proceed to London where Mr. Exeter will continue his studies at London University. Mrs. George Fitch, who is now visiting at Pasadena, Cal., attended the wedding which was held in the chapel of Hudson Academy where Miss Fitch's grandfather was graduated in 1866.

H. R. Ekins, who represented the *United Press* at Shanghai, Peiping and Tientsin in the early stages of the war, has an article in the Jan. 1 issue of *Editor and Publisher* in which he declared that the problem of describing hostilities here was the "toughest news job in years." He said that many of the news writers as well as cameramen covered their stories at great personal risk and that he knew of no great story running over so long a period that contained so many climaxes. Prior to coming to China Mr. Ekins spent considerable time in Ethiopia and later made a record-breaking air trip around the world. Recently, Mr. Ekins was married in Reno, Nevada to Mrs. Catherine Misselwitz, former wife of H. F. Misselwitz. Mr. Misselwitz also represented the *United Press* in the Far East and later served in the New York office, but recently resigned to accept a position at Hollywood.

Germany Said Leading Power in Arms Shipments to China

"Germany is now supplanting Great Britain in supplying arms and ammunition to China, through Hongkong," according to a dispatch from the Hongkong correspondent of the *Asahi* Feb. 4.

In the period between Jan. 15 and Jan. 31, he says, 20 ships carried war supplies to China through Hongkong, of which 10 were German, 8 British, 1 American and 1 Norwegian.

Meanwhile, the Hongkong correspondent of the *Nichi Nichi* reports that a representative of the Chinese National Government is now negotiating with the British and French governments for the construction of railway connecting Burma with Kweiyang, the capital of Kweichow, and for another connecting Hanoi with Nanning, the capital of Kwangsi. These lines, he says, will be used for the transport of arms and ammunition.

To the public opinion in Japan which, as a result of reports appearing in certain Japanese newspapers, had come to expect that in the Far Eastern question Germany would abandon her neutrality and openly support Japan, the maintenance by Germany of her policy of neutrality has come as a surprise.

In answer to questions on this matter, a spokesman of the Japanese Foreign Ministry was obliged to admit that in his opinion the authorities in Berlin had decided for the time being not to announce the recognition of "Manchukuo" by the Reich. The spokesman was then asked why Germany, in contrast to Italy, would not recognize "Manchukuo," and the spokesman answered evasively that beyond doubt certain circles in Germany wanted "Manchukuo" to be recognized but that the German Government had decided not to make a formal recognition for the time being.

Japan-Netherlands Indies Reach Trade Agreement

Culminating successfully negotiations which have extended over a period of three years, a new trade agreement has been reached between Japan and the Netherlands East Indies, the Tokyo press was informed Feb. 4.

The agreement was concluded between Mr. Yutaka Ishizawa, Japanese Consul-General in Batavia, and Dr. C.H.C. Hart, Director of the Economics Bureau of the Netherlands East Indies. The new trade pact will be in effect until the end of this year, and it can be extended over a longer period if both countries desire.

Tokyo Olympiad to Be Held Despite Incident

Japan will go ahead with her preparations for the 1940 Olympiad despite the China incident, Japanese delegates to the meeting of the International Olympic Committee, to be held in Cairo next month, declared Feb. 2 on their departure for Egypt. Prof. Jigoro Kano, chief Japanese representatives, issued a statement emphasizing that "the whole Japanese nation is firmly determined to hold the Olympics in Tokyo." The reports that Japan would abandon her preparations for the Games were described by Prof. Kano as "wild talk by irresponsible persons."

However, cognizance was taken by Mr. Matsuzo Nagai Secretary General of the Olympic Organizing Committee, of the reported rapid waning of British interest in the 1940 Olympiad, as he sailed for Cairo. "I have heard," Mr. Nagai admitted, "that the British atmosphere is unfavorable to Japan, but we shall do our best to make the 1940 Games successful." Mr. Nagai said he will explain the real situation in the Far East to the American and other members of the International Olympic Committee.

New Books of Interest in the Far East

Japan's Surge Toward Empire

Japan Over Asia, by William Henry Chamberlain. Little, Brown and Company, Boston. 395 pages, illustrated. U.S.$3.50.

In his new book, Japan Over Asia, William Henry Chamberlain, who has been in Japan for several years, after 12 years in Russia, very ably reports the surge of the Japanese toward an Empire of Asia. He does not seem to be actuated by apologism or propagandism, as have so many writers, but succeeds in giving a remarkably objective report of Japan's activities and desires in the Far East.

No one living in the Far East needs to be told that Japan's push in Asia is one of the most important movements in the world in recent years, since they have all been affected in some degree by the expansionist movement. Too often, however, have we been fed by those eager to exculpate Japan's drive. Chamberlain maintains his impartiality in analysing the present state of affairs and attempting to forecast the future moves in Japan's imperialistic project. At the same time, he includes some discussion of the cultural, historical and philosophical aspects of Japanese life, without knowledge of which no interpreter can write intelligently and understandingly.

The book is divided into two parts: the advance outside Japan proper, and the conditions in Japan itself. Favorable and unfavorable elements are expounded in attempting to predict Japan's imperial career in the future.

The sweep toward empire began with the explosion of a mysterious bomb outside Mukden on September 18, 1931, and is continuing North, West, and South of Japan. Since the Japanese Army flouted the world in 1931, each year it has continued to disregard the protests of other nations or peoples, adding new strips of asphalt on its road to empire. Among the strips mentioned are Jehol, foreign "political loans" to China, pushing the Soviets out of Manchuria, causing disaffection in the provinces of North China, Chahar, the night practice at Lukowkiao, the visit of Japanese armed men to Hungjao aerodrome and their deaths, and the August, 1937, hostilities. Behind Japan's rush for expansion are, to be sure, her too-rapidly increasing population, her feeling of being unfairly treated in the matter of territory and raw materials, the conflict between civil and military authority in Japan, the almost fanatic sense of nationalism, the mystical idea of Japan's Pan-Asian mission, and the impossibility of turning back now she is started.

Birth control, emigration and industrialization are population problem remedies. The first is frowned upon by most Orientals, emigration to Hokkaido, Sakhalin and even Manchuria, especially northern Manchuria does not seem a likely solution, and Japan's industrialization comes up against barriers such a tariffs, quotas and self-limitation agreements, as well as the traditional system of family industry in Japan. The desire to rid Asia of Occidental

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authority or influence has been like tinder in Japan's drive for expansion. Major General Doihara and General Iwane Matsui are both leaders and expounders of the Pan-Asian movement, which idea does not seem to have spread much outside of Japan.

The advance of the Army into Manchuria and the attempts being made to industrialize and stabilize the vast territory have been both impressive and expansive. Railway construction has been intensive, and the new port of Rashin, in north Korea, is being developed for trade and military use. Japan in Manchuria is following the same plan she has followed in Korea and Formosa, that of giving all power and advancement to Japanese, not only in political matters but economic opportunities. The Japanese think it Logical to employ Japanese labor, pay Japanese higher than Chinese, ignoring the natural resentment of Manchurians qualified for political or economic advancement.

"The Soviet Union is Public Enemy Number One" to any Japanese officer. The Soviet Army, Communism, Soviet influence in Outer Mongolia, fishing rights and oil in Siberia are all like red flags to a bull to Japanese officialdom. Chamberlain believes the odds would be evenly balanced should Russia and Japan go to war, with no foreign intervention on either side.

"There is no visible end to the game of political chess in which are engaged these Oriental nations (Japan and China), united by geographical proximity and cultural ties, divided by profound differences of temperament and historical experiment. "Japan has been most successful in assimilating the material gifts of the West, China the intellectual." It is pointed out that the Japanese do not handle Western ideas well, whereas Chinese are quite capable to discuss Occidental ideas. Also, that all Japan's accessions of territory have been entirely or partially from China, in the manner of a maze rather than in a straight line.

The development of Nationalist China, to the great dislike of Japan, is narrated in detail. Political, economic and cultural aspects are dealt with. The military and economic objectives of Japan in China are far from satisfied. Therefore, the Japanese soldier in China is ever ready for "incidents."

Japanese misunderstandings and issues with Occidental countries is gone into, with considerable discussion of possible American naval strategy in the Pacific, and an evaluation of the British plan for Singapore and its naval base. There are many elements of friction in Anglo-Japanese and Japanese-American relations, but the most important issue is that between Japan and the West in China. Then, there is the Japanese push to the south, looking for markets and influence in the South Seas, Dutch East Indies, the Philippines, Siam, Malaya, India and Ceylon. The navy sponsors the southward advance, pointing out the great wealth of foodstuffs and raw materials, as well as markets in the South Pacific. Formosa having been effectively and efficiently developed in the imperialistic manner, Japan now looks toward investment, exploitation, development in the Philippines when America withdraws.

Japan's trade offensive has many favorable factors: labor is efficient and cheap; there has been much improvement in mechanical skill and invention; coordination in foreign trade methods and Japan has become the third largest shipping power in the world.

The constant struggle between the "lions of militarism and the foxes of big business and civilian politics" must be studied to gain an understanding of the complex confusion of political life in Japan. "The power of the sword is counterbalanced by the power of gold," says Chamberlain, as a preface to an explanation of the system of government now prevailing in the country. He makes an attempt to evaluate the motives for various assassinations by radical army officers, and to propose reasons for the "ministerial insecurity of life."

Japan is termed a "semi-fascist state," since it cannot be called a democracy, nor is there a dictatorship. There is no liberty of speech, the press or even the holding of "dangerous thoughts." Only in regard to printing personal scandal is there anything like freedom of speech. No one could be likened to a dictator. "Nationalism, with its double assumption of the paternalistic Emperor, the very incarnation of the Japanese race, for whom it is a privilege to die, and of the divine origin of the Japanese themselves, is Japan's true religion."

In describing the split national personality in Japan, the writer says: "No country has advanced so far into the twentieth century while retaining so much that belongs to the fifteenth, or to the tenth, or to even earlier periods of human history." Symbolism plays a great role in Japanese life, yet no philosophic thought has ever developed in Japan. The modern Japanese business man is one of the shrewdest in the world, but his family life is ruled by mystical and symbolical tradition.

The drift toward wartime economy has started a landslide in Japan's finances. There has been much growth of industries connected with army or navy needs; and there has been a larger and larger part of the state income each year allocated to the unproductive, economically, army and navy. The Japanese are an agricultural people, and there is more bitterness shown between town and country then between labor and capital. The peasant suffers not only from nature but from the capitalist and the lowering of his standard of living by increased military cost. Agrarian distress is acute, and a permanent and serious handicap to the nation.

Although the Japanese army is superior to that of China in training and equipment, being essentially simple and useful, it cannot equal, in strength that of the Western nations. Similarly the navy, while filled with exalted nationalism, cannot compare to that of Britain and America. Vladivostok, with its powerful submarine and air bases, is an ever-present threat to Japan's scheme of sea and air defense. The industrial and financial conditions prevailing in Japan confront Japan's military prepardeness with insurmountable difficulties, should there be a prolonged war with a first-class power. Although Japan's war aims have never been clearly stated, the actions of her soldiers indicate definite aspirations, such as a Japanese-controlled North-China, a more or less subservient government in Nanking and Japanese control of Shanghai.

"In short, 'Japan over Asia' today has become a living reality, for which Japanese soldiers and sailors and airmen go to their deaths with traditional courage, with *banzais* for the Emperor on their lips, and for which the Japanese masses will have to pinch and scrape still more as the war bills fall due for payment. The immediate response of the Japanese people to the war has been one of unanimous patriotism. Doubts and criticisms are uttered in hushed voices, if at all. Not a voice has been raised in the Diet in criticism of the war. The time factor is of paramount importance. Financial and economic difficulties will multiply; stocks of gold and foreign exchange will run low; the country will be seriously weakened in the event of a clash with some power better armed than China."

M. V.

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Beginning from January, the Shanghai International Red Cross has undertaken the responsibility of supporting some 150,000 more refugees. For this additional relief burden, no less than $450,000 are required per month.

In view of this desperate situation, the Shanghai International Red Cross feels that unless increasingly large donations can be obtained from friends in outports and abroad, its work cannot go on unhampered. Will you extend a helping hand in this humanitarian work? If so, please sign the blank below and send your donation today.

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